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Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo responds to crowd during Saturday rally in Oporto.

## Premier Says Threat Remains

By Alvin Shuster  
LISBON, Oct. 26 (NYT)—Portugal called off yesterday the nationwide military alert ordered Friday although its Premier warned that the possibility of a civil war remained.

Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo told reporters after a speech in the northern city of Oporto that he would make every effort to unite the Portuguese in hopes of averting violence. He appealed for "unity and vigilance" in his address before tens of thousands in a city square.

Before he arrived in Portugal's second largest city, an explosion partially destroyed the main Communist printing press in the city center. The company that owned the press, known as the "Revolutionary Press," printed the Communist party's propaganda in the north.

Scattered roadblocks, however, and the country generally remained calm, and the internal security command, known as Copcon, announced the end of the alert about 30 hours after it started. The official reason for the alert, which included scattered roadblocks and searches of automobiles, was fear of sabotage and "armed actions by extreme rightist groups."

## Military Alert Is Ended in Portugal

The alert, which left most Portuguese bewildered, was denounced in a statement yesterday by the Socialist party, the largest in the country. It said that "everybody knows that there is no possible danger at this time of an organized military coup from the right."

For its part, the Socialist party is more worried about the continuing agitation of the Communist party and other leftist groups in their efforts to undermine the present coalition government. The Communists hold a seat in the Cabinet and are pushing for the ouster of centrist members.

The Socialists referred to recent demonstrations sponsored by the Communists in anti-government protests and said such actions stirred "great alarm" in the country.

The huge turnout in Oporto for the Premier represented the results of work by the Socialists, the centrist Popular Democrats and the rightist Center Democrats, all of whom joined in appeals for a strong show of support for the government. The

## All Areas Of Beirut Engulfed In Fighting

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Moslem and Christian militias battled throughout Beirut today, trading rocket, mortar and machine-gun fire.

Police sources said at least 25 persons were killed and 75 wounded today, raising the total in six weeks of civil strife in the capital to more than 750 dead and 1,800 wounded.

Spokesman for both sides said they had agreed to a cease-fire to go into effect at 6:30 p.m. Heavy fighting still raged in the capital nearly an hour later but began to taper off in most areas by 8 p.m.

Scattered battles and explosions still continued in some areas, however, and each side warned it would not abide by the truce if the other side continued to violate it.

In residential outskirts of Beirut, rockets and mortar shells landed every few minutes for most of the day.

In the bomb-shattered center city area and in the eastern suburbs, where the rival militias have their strongholds, the fighting had been fierce as gunmen battled from block to block with machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades.

Among those wounded were Chaima, Tribune correspondent Philip Caputo.

Mr. Caputo, hospitalized with bullet wounds in the back and both legs, said he was shot from behind by Moslem gunmen who had let him pass their checkpoint a block from the Hamra Street shopping area.

He said the gunmen waved him through and then opened fire when he was about 30 yards past them. He managed to crawl around the corner and an armored car picked him up.

Scored of persons, including Jonathan Randal of The Washington Post and Michael Bass of UPI, were seized by bands of armed men roaming the streets and breaking into buildings. But most were later released unharmed, including the two newsmen.

There was still no word on the fate of two U.S. Embassy officials kidnapped by gunmen in a mixed Moslem and Palestinian area of Beirut Wednesday.

Almost no area of the city was spared today. Central Beirut was ablaze and fire engines were prevented from reaching the area by sniper fire.

Beirut outskirts were crowded with refugees fleeing from the central areas but they fared little better as the fierce block-to-block fighting spread to the previously untouched seaside area.

Residents huddled in cellars and their way to display friendliness to Egyptian diplomats here, according to Arab sources.

Yesterday's attack, however, seemed to raise the Kremlin's public resentment over Mr. Sadat's actions to a significantly high level.

Reviving past assertions that the U.S.-negotiated Israeli-Egyptian pact is a setback to hopes for an overall Middle-East settlement, Pravda said that "attempts to cast aspersions on Soviet policy... only reveal lack of good faith on the part of those making such attempts."

On military supplies, the article took an even sharper line, perhaps reflecting Kremlin alarm over Mr. Sadat's reported plans to seek large amounts of U.S. military equipment in his talks with President Ford.

For nearly 30 years, Pravda argued, Moscow has been pushing the idea that Egypt should practice because their foreign competition did so.

The preliminary draft of the code of conduct now goes back to the OECD governments for further study and is also to be reviewed by trade unions and business and industry advisory committees of the OECD.

Meeting in Spring  
Officials said that it may not be until May, during a ministerial meeting of the OECD in Paris, before a final text is adopted.

Adherence to the code is voluntary but officials stressed that it would not be completely without teeth, for companies that departed radically from the guidelines would probably find it more difficult to do business.

The exercise is aimed at countering the idea that multinational companies are out of control. By showing that the companies are subject to certain guidelines, the backers of the code hope to improve the climate for international private investment and



Spaniards gather around a transistor radio outside the Pardo Palace to hear medical reports on Gen. Franco.

## Rocks Smooth, Not Rugged

## 2d Soviet Craft on Venus, Records Different Terrain

By David K. Shipler  
MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (NYT)—The Soviet Union yesterday landed a second spacecraft on the surface of Venus, and the craft sent back to earth photographs showing a terrain far different from the rugged, rock-strewn landing site of the first craft.

The unmanned landing craft, Venus-10, touched down 1,775 miles from the automated spacecraft Venus-9, which landed Wednesday, according to an official announcement distributed by the Soviet news agency Tass.

A satellite—which had separated from the Venus-10 landing craft—was put into orbit around Venus, following the same pattern set by the Venus-9.

The orbiting satellite sent data on the planet's atmosphere, soil characteristics and weather conditions to the landing craft, which then relayed the data to earth.

When the Venus-10 capsule landed yesterday, it photographed a surface far different from that of Venus-9.

The Venus-10 pictures showed what Soviet scientists described as an old mountain formation with smooth, rounded rocks that looked like huge pancakes. Between them were sections of cooled lava or debris of weathered rock, according to Tass.

[Soviet scientists today received a series of photographs of about 850 miles of cloud cover around Venus, transmitted by the two space stations orbiting the planet, Tass said, according to Reuters.]

A scientist on the project told Tass that today's pictures of the cloud cover indicated that there were powerful circulating streams in the Venusian atmosphere, a tentative observation first made by a U.S. Mariner craft in 1972, Reuters reported.

Other conditions recorded at the Venus-10 landing area, however, were similar to the previous site. The temperature was 869 degrees Fahrenheit, compared with 905 recorded by Venus-9, and the atmospheric pressure was 92 times that of the earth at sea

## Franco Worsens; Prince, Officials Called to Palace

From Wire Dispatches  
MADRID, Oct. 26.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's condition worsened late tonight and doctors said he was in a critical state.

A medical bulletin reported his heart was experiencing "important rhythmic upsets with marked accentuation of the congestive cardiac insufficiency" of the last two days.

He also suffered a secondary gastric hemorrhage, the bulletin said, but this appeared to be of minor consideration compared to the deterioration of his heart. "The situation is considered critical," the bulletin said.

A cardiac insufficiency is essentially a circulatory problem affecting the supply of blood to the heart.

Immediately after the medical bulletin was issued, Prince Juan Carlos, who is Gen. Franco's designated heir, and top government officials were hastily summoned to the general's Pardo Palace.

Earlier in the day, Gen. Franco, 82, clung to life and at one point even showed some improvement in his weakening fight against heart failure.

Medical bulletins had stressed that the condition of the chief of state remained critical. Early this morning, his doctors reported that Gen. Franco had spent a quiet night and that his condition was stationary. At 1:30 p.m., the doctors said that there had been no acute attacks of coronary insufficiency and that the signs of such insufficiency had partly eased.

At a mass yesterday in the palace, his home on the outskirts of Madrid, Gen. Franco received communion and the sacrament of the sick, which formerly was known as the last rites. He was said to have been conscious throughout the service.

A sudden turn for the worse in the general's illness was announced Friday night. Yesterday morning, his team of 10 physicians declared that at 10 p.m. he had experienced abdominal swelling, which they said was resolved with "the habitual medication."

The general has for some time suffered from Parkinson's disease—a chronic, progressive nervous affliction marked by trembling—and the swelling was ascribed to the medication used to treat it.

It was generally agreed today that an irreversible situation had developed and that, even if Gen. Franco lived, he would have to bow out as chief of state—a post he has held for 36 years—and power would be passed to Prince Juan Carlos, whom he designated in 1969 as his successor.

Almost every important figure of the Spanish regime visited the Pardo Palace today while hundreds of ordinary citizens gathered outside its gates, some holding rosaries.

Prince Juan Carlos, 37, was visited in the afternoon by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro but there was no indication of what they discussed.

Officials have denied any suggestion that a power vacuum has developed.

While the chief of state lay ill and prospects for the regime he founded in the Civil War became murky, the police continued to hunt down some of its most violent enemies.

In Bilbao, four suspected Basque nationalists were seized. In Barcelona the police arrested 15 persons as members of the urban guerrilla group called the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front, described as a Communist terrorist group.

The front, together with ETA, the Basque nationalist group, is accused of a series of killings of policemen and Civil Guards.

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## Code of Conduct Drafted for Multinational Firms

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, Oct. 26 (NYT)—A working party of government officials from 24 Western industrial nations has drafted a code of conduct for multinational companies that calls on them to publish more information about themselves and avoid practices that would concentrate their economic power.

But the provisional guidelines agreed to by a committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development are equivocal about the subject of bribery.

Companies are told that they should, "within the framework of laws and regulations of the host country, observe the best standards set by relevant local customs and practices with regard to rendering gifts and other benefits to public servants."

U.S. officials said they would have liked a stronger statement but recognized that the problem went beyond multinational enterprises to include the laws, regulations and their enforcement

ment by the OECD member governments.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Paul Becker served notice that Washington intended to pursue the bribery topic in OECD discussions on more vigorous enforcement of anti-corruption laws.

"We will review what the national laws are and see if they have relevance and are being uniformly enforced," he said in a telephone interview.

The United States had insisted that some language about corporate gift-giving be included in the code of good conduct for multinational companies, which had been in various stages of negotiation since January.

Pressure to get the subject before international forums has been building up in Congress in the wake of disclosures of bribery by several U.S. corporations, including Lockheed Aircraft Corp., the Northrop Aircraft Co. and Ashland Oil Co.

U.S. company officials have argued that they engaged in the

their sales in various lines of business, their capital investment by country, the source and use of their funds, the total number of employees, their remuneration by country, research and development expenditures and policies followed with respect to prices, loans and accounting.

The above list goes well beyond what most foreign multinational companies report. It even exceeds what U.S. companies, with the toughest disclosure requirements, now show.

The list was proposed, a highly qualified source said, by the Dutch government under Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl.

In the present draft, companies are also called on to:

• "Take into consideration the established objectives of the countries in which they operate" in managing financial and commercial operations.

• Refrain from actions that would adversely affect competition.

• End any discrimination on the basis of sex, age, religion, color, ethnic origin or political activities.

King Hassan II waves to crowd as he rides with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

MARRAKESH, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim conferred with King Hassan II of Morocco today at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Amin Joins in Appeal

OAU Unit Asks Angola Truce  
And Regime of National Unity

KAMPALA, Oct. 26 (UPI)—A special commission of the Organization of African Unity yesterday called for a cease-fire in Angola by Saturday and the formation of a government of national unity in the territory.

The special nine-nation commission, which visited Angola recently on a fact-finding mission, released its report less than three weeks before Angola is scheduled to receive independence from Portugal. The commission submitted the report to Ugandan President Idi Amin, the OAU's current chairman.

Marshal Amin, in a separate statement, demanded that the country's three warring liberation movements stop fighting by Saturday and invited nine African leaders to an emergency meeting in Kampala the same day to seek a political solution to the Angolan problem.

The special commission held its final meeting in Kampala Friday.

The commission condemned South Africa for allegedly sending mercenaries to fight in Angola; appealed to Portugal to withdraw its troops from Angola before the Nov. 11 independence date; said the OAU should take steps to prevent the conflict from becoming "internationalized" and appealed to all states—a reference particularly to China and Russia—not to interfere in the Angolan situation.

**Invasion Force Reported**  
LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) said its troops have been driven out of the Angolan city of Sa da Bandeira by an international invasion force that included South Africans.

Two MPLA officials told a press conference that the Huila province capital, about 155 miles from South-West Africa (Namibia), was captured Thursday.

They said the march on the city was made by an "international brigade of fascists" led by a rightist group called the Portuguese Liberation Army.

But they added that a further attempt by South African, Belgian, Brazilian and Zaire troops to march into the Portuguese enclave of Cabinda, north of here, had been thwarted.

Maj. Juju, in charge of the MPLA's military wing, said the troops of two other Angolan liberation forces—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)—were involved in the operation against Sa da Bandeira.

Miguel Rui Monteiro, the MPLA's information chief, said MPLA forces had been withdrawn from Sa da Bandeira after fierce fighting against joint FNLA-UNITA units.

Independent sources said that FNLA forces, which have threatened to march on MPLA-held Luanda before Angolan independence from Portugal, set for Nov. 11, had been driven out of Caxito, 37 miles northeast of here.

French Cite Weather  
In Gas Deaths of 4

CALAIS, France, Oct. 26 (AP)—Four persons died and about 50 were intoxicated by carbon monoxide gas during the weekend because freak weather conditions prevented chimneys from drawing properly, police reported today.

The weather in the Calais-Dunkirk area consisted of a stationary fog, no wind and unusual barometric pressure, authorities said. Much of home heating in northern France is by coal, and officials said the weather conditions were such that fumes remained trapped inside homes instead of being dissipated.



A Moroccan marcher on the way to the Spanish Sahara takes a swig near Agadir.

Incidents Termed 'Minor'

UN Forces' Chief in Mideast  
Plays Down Tension on Golan

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The commander of the United Nations forces in the Middle East said in an interview broadcast yesterday that there is no noticeable tension on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. He turned recent shooting incidents there as being of "minor significance."

The commander, Lt. Gen. Enzo Siliavuo of Finland, said Israel and Syria lodged two or three complaints with UN forces in the last 11 days because of violations of the troop-disengagement agreement in effect since May of last year.

"I would not like to exaggerate reports on some incidents," he said in an interview with the state-run radio, conducted on Friday. "I think they have been of minor significance and there is no noticeable tension in the area."

Israeli soldiers shot and killed two Syrian shepherds who infiltrated the cease-fire line into Israeli-held territory Oct. 14. Four days later, Syrian soldiers fired on an Israeli patrol without causing casualties and Syrian

planes twice penetrated Israeli-held airspace over the Golan Heights, the military command said.

Government officials said Thursday that Syria had declared a limited force along the Golan front but they did not define what they meant since two armies facing each other on the rugged heights are always on alert.

The incidents occurred as the Nov. 30 deadline approached for the renewal of the mandate of the UN force guarding the Golan cease-fire line, as Israel and Egypt began implementation of their second-stage disengagement pact and as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat prepared to visit the United States.

North Koreans Shot Down

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (AP)—Israeli planes shot down two Egyptian aircraft flown by North Korean pilots during the 1973 Yom Kippur war, the Israeli Air Force commander disclosed yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Binyamin Peled, who commanded the Israeli Air Force during the war, said that although the North Koreans had tried to avoid clashes with Israeli planes, two Egyptian aircraft piloted by them had been shot down in dogfights.

Speaking to an audience in northern Israel, Gen. Peled said that North Korean pilots, who had been stationed in Egypt during the war, had recently returned home.

6,000 Rally  
In Sahara

(Continued from Page 1) the start of a diplomatic mission designed to resolve Morocco's dispute with Spain over the Sahara.

"The situation is certainly very serious," Mr. Waldheim said before meeting the King, who has called for the march by Moroccan civilians into the Spanish Sahara.

Plans for the march, expected early next month, prompted the UN Security Council to send Mr. Waldheim on his mission. He said his aim was to "avoid a deterioration of the situation and contribute to a solution of the problem."

Mr. Waldheim left tonight for Marrakech to confer with Moroccan President Moktar Ould Daddah. He will go to Algiers for talks with President Houari Boumedienne tomorrow before going on to Madrid.

Israel Reports  
Intruders Routed

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Israeli troops drove off an invading band of guerrillas from Jordan Friday night, the military command said today. No casualties were mentioned.

The intruders left behind a 60-mm mortar and a number of mortar shells and explosives, a command said.

The clash occurred about 100 yards inside Israeli territory, about 800 yards from the agricultural settlement of Neot Ha-kokar, 11 miles south of the Dead Sea, the spokesman said.

As Sultan Tries to Stamp Out Revolt

Oman Rebels Say Foes Suffer Big Losses

ADEN, Southern Yemen, Oct. 26 (AP)—The western province of the small Persian Gulf sultanate of Oman is being turned into a little-publicized battlefield by Marxist Oman rebels opposed by the sultan's troops with British advisers and Iranian Army units.

The fighting zone in the 100,000-square-kilometer mountainous area of Dhofar Province is bordered on the west by South-

ern Yemen, on the north by Saudi Arabia and on the south by the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated population of 180,000 Arab Moslems.

Sporadic warfare has been going on for years but has recently been stepped up because of the Omani government's declared intention of finishing off the costly guerrilla conflict by the end of the year.

Omani loyalist forces, backed by British advisers and Iranian and Jordanian troops who arrived last year to help the sultan crush the rebels, have launched heavy air, land and sea attacks on guerrilla hideouts, the rebels say.

Heavy Losses

But the rebels "are inflicting heavy losses in men and material on the Iranian and Jordanian troops and the British advisers," Mohammed bin Abdullah, a rebel leader, said in an interview.

Oman has traditional ties with Britain, which maintains a small air base in Dhofar and supplies some officers for the sultan's army.

Mr. bin Abdullah, of the Front for the Liberation of Oman, claimed that the Marxist-led rebels shot down and captured an Iranian pilot he identified as Lt. Farver Ali Awar, 28.

The spokesman also said that the rebels shot down seven low-flying enemy planes in recent fighting.

Iran has stationed U.S.-made F-5 jet fighters in Dhofar Province and Jordan has donated 31 British-made Hawker Hunter jets to help Sultan Qaboos quell the

Saint Sofia Is Occupied  
Students in Istanbul Protest  
Slaying of 2 Ambassadors

(From Wire Dispatches)

ISTANBUL, Oct. 26 — Thousands of students yesterday occupied Saint Sofia here to protest the killing of two Turkish ambassadors last week.

The demonstration at Saint Sofia—a symbol of Greek Orthodoxy—coincided with the return to Ankara of the body of one of the murdered ambassadors, Demis Tumulid, who was shot in his Vienna embassy office on Wednesday.

That slaying and the killing in Paris Friday of Tumulid's brother, the Turkish ambassador to France—whose body was returned to Ankara today—are being described by officials in Ankara as part of a systematic campaign of terrorism against Turkey's diplomatic corps.

The Greek Orthodox patriarch and Armenian archbishop in Istanbul yesterday condemned the murders as bloodthirsty and inhuman acts.

**Turkish Speculation**  
It is still not known who killed the two ambassadors but speculation in Turkey, fanned by newspaper headlines, has centered on the theory that a pro-Greek group was responsible.

The Turkish government appealed to the nation yesterday to remain calm.

"We are confident that our citizens will remain vigilant against irresponsible provocations," said a government communiqué, issued after a three-hour emergency Cabinet meeting. "The government recommends complete calm to the nation."

Police guards around the Austrian, French and Greek embassies in Ankara were reinforced "to guard against possible retaliation," Interior Ministry officials said. In Istanbul, police also guarded the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate and the office of the Armenian archbishop.

Banners Brandished

Witnesses at Saint Sofia, a sixth-century structure once regarded as the greatest church in Christendom, said the student protesters there yesterday hoisted a Turkish flag inside the building and brandished anti-Greek slogans on banners outside.

The witnesses said a religious leader read sections of the Koran and prayers were also recited.

The demonstrators later evacuated the building, which was not damaged. No arrests were reported.

The building was converted into a mosque after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, but it was deconsecrated in 1935.

In Paris, police questioned Ar-

menian exiles yesterday. A self-styled group of Armenian "avengers" claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr. Erz and his chauffeur.

Police throughout Europe tightened security around Turkish missions. Apparently, the two attacks were timed to coincide with the 53d anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic on Oct. 29, 1923.

Investigators focused their attention largely on Armenian exile circles because the majority of anonymous claims for the two slayings came from persons claiming to speak for the fiercely anti-Turkish Armenian exiles, police said.

An organization identifying itself as the Committee of Avengers of the Armenian Genocide said in Paris that it had organized the slaying of Mr. Erz.

Not Forgotten

In an English-language tract the organization said the attack was carried out to remind the world that the 2 1/2 million Armenians scattered abroad have not forgotten the massacre of their kinsmen by the Turks in 1915.

The police did not rule out the possibility the attackers were Greek-Cypriots or even members of Turkey's own clandestine factions, police said.

In a series of pre-dawn raids, 50 detectives searched the homes of 20 Armenian families in the Paris area. An interrogation and the search, however, failed to supply any evidence or weapons, police said. All 14 Armenians detained were released later in the day, police said.

Fears on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Fears rose here today that last week's assassinations of the two Turkish ambassadors could increase tension on this divided island.

Greek-Cypriot newspapers have reported that the Cyprus National Guard has been put on alert. Diplomats believe troops in the Turkish-occupied zone are also on alert.

Yesterday, Turkish-Cypriot authorities closed the Nicosia checkpoint, the sole link between the two parts of the island, to all but UN and diplomatic traffic.

The Turkish-Cypriot radio station last night broadcast a commentary in Greek on the killings, assuming that the killers are either Greek or Armenian.

"Whoever you are—whether Greek or Armenian—be aware, our hatred will pursue you," the radio said. "You will see who will follow. You know who the murderers are and what their nationality is."

Provisionals Ask  
2 Kidnappers to  
Free Dutchman

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 26 (AP)—Rory O'Brady, of the political section of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, appealed today for the release of kidnapped Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema from his bedroom "prison."

"I appeal to the kidnappers to release him, to release him now and to release him unarmed," Mr. O'Brady said in an address at the annual conference of Sinn Féin, the IRA political wing.

Arrangements were being made to relay the O'Brady message to the kidnappers, Eddie Gallagher, 28, and Marian Coyle, 18, who are holding Mr. Herrema in the upstairs rooms of a house here that is surrounded by the police.

Mr. Herrema was abducted in Limerick Oct. 3. Police traced the kidnappers to the house here six days ago.

On Announcing Maneuvers

Russia Seen Evading Helsinki Rule

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union appears to have outmaneuvered the West on a key provision of the 35-nation agreement on European security signed in Helsinki Aug. 1.

The provision involves the issuing of advance notice of "major military maneuvers" by countries carrying out such maneuvers within a set number of miles from another country's border.

Before the signing of the

agreement, the question of what size maneuvers would require advance notice and how far away from borders they could be held were the last issues to be resolved before the pact could be concluded.

But the numbers arrived at fit much more conveniently into the pattern of Soviet military maneuvers than into Western exercises. This allows the Soviet Union to continue doing what it has been doing for the last few years without giving any prior notice.

50-Page Agreement

The provision for prior notification of major military maneuvers is included in a section of the 60-page agreement devoted to what are called "confidence building measures."

The idea is to ease fears that a country could launch a surprise attack against another country and use the pretext of a military exercise to disguise the massing of troops in border areas.

Thus, the agreement, in rather vague language, requires that countries give notice three weeks in advance of military maneuvers in Europe involving more than 25,000 troops.

However, there is a provision that in the case of a participating state whose territory extends beyond Europe, prior no-



Baltic Canal  
Is Enlarged  
By Russians

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has enlarged a canal linking the Baltic and White Seas, thereby increasing the facility of its two seas in Northern Europe, NATO sources have disclosed.

Ships of the Northern Fleet, the Soviet Union's largest, can use the canal to reinforce the Baltic fleet without surfacing from the NATO installations, Norway's North Cape or in ships and aircraft operating in the Spitzbergen-Norwegian Cape in the Barents Sea, according to the sources.

Surface ships and submarines will be able to move from the Northern Fleet's operational base near Murmansk to the Baltic fleet's repair facility in Leningrad area without making the long trip around Scandinavia.

U.S. sources stressed that a modernized canal would also be a more important role in the Soviet economy, with more amounts of timber and ore being sent southward and food and manufactured goods going north. The canal handles northern oil and gas, and a phosphate mine for fertilizer production.

Defense Complicated

The analysts said naval use of the canal could complicate defense of the western Baltic. NATO forces in the event of a defense rests on West German and Danish forces with anticipated support of British and Norwegian squadrons.

A highly qualified U.S. source, who wished to remain anonymous, called the canal "important," likening it to the Kiel Canal in Germany. The Kiel Canal, completed in 1895, enlarged on the eve of World War I, enabled the German Navy to shift fleet units between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea without having to pass through the Danish Straits.

NATO sources regret the enlargement of the Soviet canal as a major engineering job. "It calculate that the route can be used by surface ships and submarines of up to 5,200 tons. That would mean that a new class of submarines, designated Kresta, would be able to use the route."

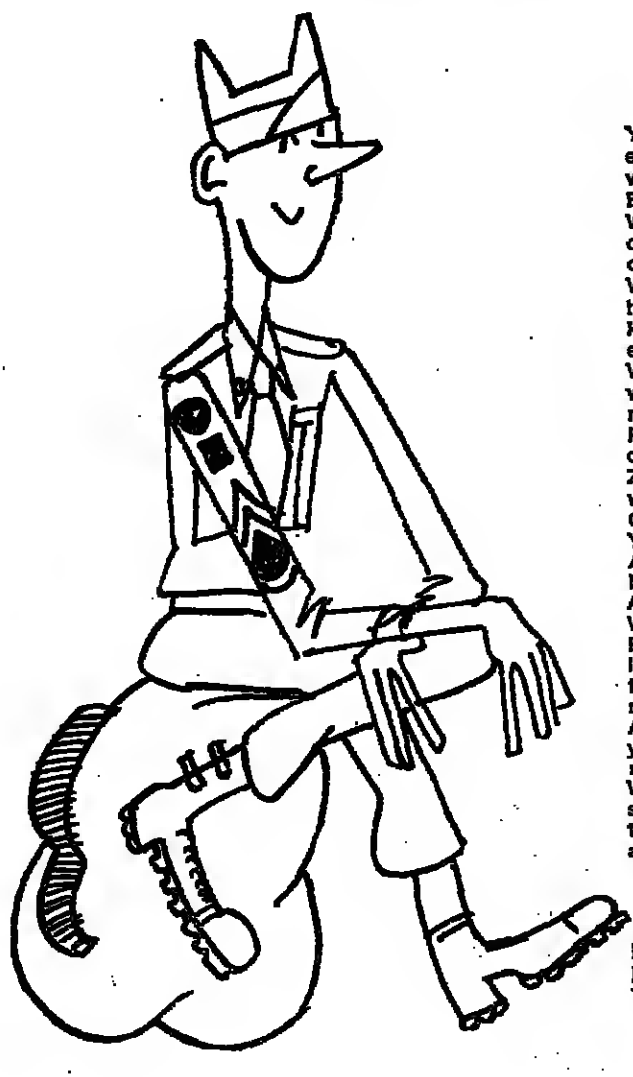
The assumption at NATO is that the canal will be used to move the Soviet fleet to the Baltic. These include several classes of guided-missile vessels.

The Northern Fleet includes major surface ships and 170 submarines. 90 of them were powered.

China Sees War Step

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP)—China claimed yesterday that the enlargement of the Soviet canal was another major step toward Moscow in its preparation for war.

Do you remember  
Châteauroux?



You may not have heard much about us since the N.A.T.O. base was converted to civil use in 1954. But we're still in the same spot. Working away steadily like people do in the French provinces, without crowding about it.

We folks in the Berry country think we are pretty darned stupid, making a fuss every time they lay an egg. Fish don't.

We don't want to make a fuss either—we'd just like to tell you that we're ready.

Ready to have you with us in one of our two fully-equipped industrial zones. One of them even has a runway that will take a Boeing 747.

Couldadoodledoo!

You'd be in good company: Alcoa, André, Cérabati, Leroy, Guinard, Mead-Emballage, Photostat, Pier Augé, Schlumberger, Soviret, Virax, Westinghouse and plenty more.

Remember, too, that Châteauroux is right in the middle of France. It takes a truck less than 12 hours to reach any of the main French cities. And if you set up at Châteauroux you get a 12% Regional Development Grant.

Why not give us a call, or come and see us? You'll find out why we in the Berry country go for growth—and the quiet life.

Mairie de Châteauroux  
F. 36000 CHATEAUROUX  
Tél: 54/34-26-31

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## Urges Liberal Effort in 1976

## McGovern Says '72 Defeat Resulted From His Errors

By Jules Witcover

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 26 (WP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said last night that he was largely to blame, personally, for his defeat in the 1972 presidential election and he urged the aspirants for next year's Democratic presidential nomination not to let the 1972 loss become "an excuse for an empty politics of non-issues in 1976."

In what was at least an implied criticism of the candidates for not being more forceful and specific, Sen. McGovern called on the

hopefuls for next year, most of whom were in the audience at a large dinner of the Iowa Democratic party, to take hard and advanced liberal positions on major issues.

He suggested specifically that they "demand an orderly withdrawal" of U.S. forces from South Korea within a year to avoid another Vietnam-style debacle there. "Today in Korea we are defending a corrupt dictatorship, as we did to that last shameful day in Saigon," he said.

"I do not want a presidential candidate to have to come to Iowa during the next campaign to plead for the withdrawal of half a million of our sons from a war in South Korea which is wrong and cannot be won," he said. "It would take no more than a year to leave; it might take as long as the decade of Vietnam to stay and bleed and die and lose. This time let us make peace before the making of a war."

The senator also called on the Democratic candidates to support the Supreme Court ruling on school busing to achieve racial balance or to come up with a clear alternative.

The Democratic party, he said, "cannot proclaim moral leadership only when it is convenient. A party which almost lost its soul in Vietnam must not sell its soul on busing."

In a news conference, Sen. McGovern said that the speech was not intended as a criticism of the declared candidates "but it is a challenge to urge them to concentrate on forward-looking positions."

Concerning his 1972 defeat, he said: "To a large degree, the failure of that campaign was its own fault, and I bear the largest share of responsibility. The inadequate preparation of the... [guaranteed annual income] proposal was my mistake. The dissemination and distribution of the speech [after his nomination] at 3 in the morning was my mistake. The vice-presidential problem [selection and subsequent removal of Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his running mate] was my mistake, and the most serious error of the campaign."

These mistakes, rather than the programs he proposed, contributed greatly to his defeat, he said. The voters, he said, did not repudiate change and approval of the status quo; they rejected what they perceived to be a confusion and uncertainty of leadership.

His Own Plans  
The speech led immediately to speculation that Sen. McGovern might be reconsidering his stated intention not to be a candidate next year. But he reiterated at the news conference that it is not his "intention" to seek the nomination.

Sen. McGovern spoke at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, where presidential candidates sought support in the nation's first precinct-level caucuses on next year's campaign. Some 47 delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake in a process that begins with 3,600 precinct caucuses on Jan. 19. State Democratic leaders predict that as many as half the delegates elected then may remain uncommitted, preferring to wait for developments in the Democratic competition. That prospect puts great pressure on each of the candidates to demonstrate what he has to offer.

Each of the group—which included North Carolina's former Gov. Terry Sanford, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and 1972 vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver—addressed the audience of an estimated 4,000 Democrats in the Hilton Coliseum here.

## Cuba Will Seek Economic Links To Many Nations

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—

Cuba intends to strengthen its links with the Soviet Union, promote détente, improve its living standards and seek economic integration with other Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The new policy, which is to be implemented during the next five years, was announced Friday. A 30,000-word Communist party document said that socialism is irreversible in Cuba and that it will provide a framework for economic improvement at home and a foreign policy based on non-alignment, anti-imperialism and close links with the Socialist world.

It said that, while ties with the Soviet Union would be strengthened, trade and diplomatic relations would be sought with all countries, regardless of their social and economic systems. Observers said this was a reference to possible relations with the United States.

The document said that Cuba's first five-year plan will involve a major drive toward industrialization. It declared that the production of consumer goods, including television and radio sets, refrigerators and air conditioners, would increase, and food and clothes, although still rationed, would become more readily available.



Opponents of school busing begin their march at the Ellipse in back of the White House.

## 6,000 in March In Washington Against Busing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—

Thousands of union members proclaimed their opposition to forced school busing in a peaceful march on the Capitol yesterday and were told by a senator that "we want to put an end to busing forever in this country."

U.S. Park Police estimated the crowd, which was mostly from Louisville, Ky., at 6,000. "You are saying to members of the House and Senate that forced busing is not the thing to do in this country and you want to put a stop to it," said Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., a former governor.

"We want an amendment to the Constitution to tell the people we want to put an end to busing forever in this country," he said. The marchers chanted "Wake up America, wake up" as they walked nearly two miles from the White House, around the Supreme Court building and to the west side of the Capitol. They urged motorists to honk horns in support.

In addition to Louisville, there were contingents from Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia and the Boston area. A Boston City Council member, Louise Day Hicks, a prominent figure in integration disputes there, told the crowd, "It's up to people like us to have our voices heard, not only here but throughout the country."

## Mitchell Says He Didn't Know Of Subordinates' Mail Spying

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Former Attorney General John Mitchell, in his first sworn testimony since his conviction in the Watergate cover-up case, told senators Friday that he never knew that the FBI or the CIA opened U.S. mail-in programs since abandoned by the two agencies.

Mitchell contradicted testimony earlier last week by former CIA director Richard Helms, who said that Mitchell had on June 1, 1971, given informal approval to the CIA's secret letter-opening program.

Mitchell said that his appointment book showed a 22-minute meeting with Mr. Helms on that date but he testified that Mr. Helms had referred only to a CIA mail surveillance program involving an examination of the outside of envelopes.

Meanwhile, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, which heard Mitchell's testimony, disclosed FBI memos of 1964 and 1965 which suggested that former Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach had known about illegal FBI mail opening.

One memo said Mr. Katzenbach, attorney general in 1965-66, felt that the Justice Department "must be candid with the judge" by admitting that evidence used to prosecute two foreign agents had been tainted by "a mail intercept."

Another, written by the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, said Mr. Katzenbach had on national security grounds persuaded the late Sen. Edward Long not to investigate "mail coverage" too deeply. Sen. Long, a Missouri Democrat, then headed a subcommittee examining invasion-of-privacy matters like wiretapping, electronic eavesdropping and mail surveillance.

Mr. Katzenbach, reached by telephone, denied the suggestion contained in FBI memos. "Nobody ever informed me any mail was opened by the FBI at any time," he said. "It seems to me I must have asked someone about that at some time and gotten a negative answer."

"My understanding was [Mr. Helms] had reference to mail covers [examining the outside of envelopes, a legal activity]. To the best of my knowledge, I was never told that anyone was carrying on a mail-opening operation."

## Cocktails, Buffet at HQ

## CIA Shows Rare Hospitality In Drive to Hire Minorities

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—

There were cocktails and an ample buffet, featuring Southern fried chicken, for the executive dining room of the Central Intelligence Agency Friday night for a group of college placement officers. As it happened, most of the guests were blacks.

They had been invited into the sanctuary on the seventh floor of the agency's McLean, Va., headquarters at the end of a two-day conference on "minority employment" designed to drive home the idea that the CIA was an equal opportunity employer.

William Colby, the agency's director, whose offices open on the dining room through doors that have one-way telephones, was on hand with other top officials in this rare display of CIA hospitality. The guests were clearly impressed.

Joseph Wright, the director of Michigan in Dearborn, said the very idea of coming to the conference had made him uneasy. Before last week, the only CIA man he had ever met was James McCord, a convicted Watergate burglar, who had spoken on his campus.

He would have been unlikely to mention the CIA to a student job-seeker, Mr. Wright said, because of his own doubts about its

activities and his anxiety about how a student "might react to my suggestion." Now, he said, he was not only convinced that the agency was a "necessary evil" but that it ought to have more blacks.

Long stereotyped as a bastion of the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant Eastern establishment, the CIA has been actively recruiting black professionals for two years. It obviously did not have many blacks when the effort began. Only 1.5 per cent of its professional staff is now black and of its total staff, including clerical workers, 6.4 per cent is black.

The agency divulges only percentages, not absolute numbers. According to a book by Victor Marchetti and John Marks, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," a 1967 survey turned up fewer than 20 blacks on a nonclerical staff of 12,000—a 0.0016 percentage.

At the last session on Friday afternoon, Helen Kimball of the University of Kansas wanted to know "how much awareness" the CIA had of the economic and social barriers the average black had to overcome to become a college graduate. Her question raised the question of preferential hiring.

No Special Standards  
It was answered by Edward Proctor, deputy director for intelligence, who said the agency would consider the obstacles an individual had to overcome but would not establish special standards for blacks as a group. "I'm looking for performance," he said. "The one exception the CIA would make, he said, was that it would hire a black who was 'really first-rate in virtually any academic field that is pertinent to our work' even if the agency had no immediate opening for him."

According to CIA personnel officials, the agency recruits about 1,100 new employees a year. Of these, only 2 to 3 per cent are taken into the elite career-track program that prepares future intelligence operatives. In all, there are about 400 professional openings a year, mostly for economists, linguists, scientists and others with special skills.

John Mitchell during a pause in his testimony.

an attorney general to monitor everything that goes on in the FBI."

He added that he had never learned of the FBI's Comintpro program—"dirty tricks" projects aimed at leftists and some black-power organizations—until he read about them in the newspapers.

Mitchell said he believed that former President Richard Nixon had not known that mail was being opened.

Mitchell, who had a tan and looked healthier than when his long trial ended in January, told reporters that he was "feeling good." While appealing his conviction on perjury, conspiracy and obstruction-of-justice charges, for which he has been sentenced to 2 1/2 to 8 years' imprisonment—he frequently has been seen at Washington social functions.

## Ford, Kissinger Confer on China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger briefed President Ford for an hour and 20 minutes yesterday on discussions he had last week with Chinese leaders in Peking.

No details of the briefing were released. Mr. Kissinger told reporters after his meeting with Mr. Ford that a specific date for the President's trip to China would be announced within a week. "We have a few technical scheduling problems, nothing substantive," he said.

He said they also discussed the visit to the United States of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, which is to begin tomorrow.

## Nationwide Survey Indicates

## Pessimism on Future Pervades U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Americans have experienced a substantial decline in optimism about the future during the last year.

For the most part, according to interviews with more than 60 families in 12 cities, and a national survey of the attitudes and aspirations of 1,550 persons commissioned by The New York Times, Americans still expect the future to bring a better life.

But, for the first time since 1959, when the first survey was made, most Americans said they believe they have lost ground in their standard of living and their optimism about the future has decreased.

## No Change Seen

Almost 40 per cent of those questioned in the present survey, taken early last month, said they expected no change in their standard of living during the next five years. This was an increase of 11 percentage points since April of last year.

And, for a still small but increasing number of Americans, the assumption of rising expectations has been replaced by a sense of the opposite.

"America is not over the hill as a people," Franz Halpern, 33, a college art professor in New Orleans, commented. "But tomorrow is not going to get better in the way that people in 1955 would say that tomorrow would be better. That's gone," he said.

There are pockets of relatively high optimism, mostly among the better educated, better paid—people who earn \$15,000 or more a year, who can still afford two cars and perhaps a vacation in Europe. They are people who, for the most part, are firmly established in a job with a promising future and who have been unaffected by the recession.

But, even among them, the events of last year have caused an erosion of confidence and an apprehension that things will not be as easy as they have been.

Acute Pessimism  
Pessimism is acute among those who earn less than \$7,000 annually but it is also high within families whose annual incomes are from \$10,000 to \$15,000—a level at which, because of inflation, it has become increasingly difficult to make ends meet.

Regardless of income level, there is a common denominator, a viewpoint summed up by Lillian Davis, 47, mother of five, a domestic who lives in the Los Angeles black community of Watts. She said: "It's going to get a lot tougher for everybody. Where will it end, I don't know."

The people who expressed concern cited a variety of reasons, including a sensed reduction in national confidence because of the Watergate scandals, the war in Vietnam and inflation, and, probably more than any other factor, a feeling that they were losing ground economically because of forces they could not control.

There is also concern that somehow the rules of the game have been changed; that no longer will hard work bring a nice home in the suburbs, because even after they have saved, they are priced out of the new housing market; that sending one child to college no longer guarantees a job in the professional elite the way it once did.

Fabian Linden, director of consumer research for the Conference Board, a New York business research organization, noted that

the survey commissioned by The Times was taken following the most prolonged period of bad economic news since the 1930s. He said caution was necessary in interpreting its long-term implications.

"People talk the long run but they live the short run," Mr. Linden said. "They live from paycheck to paycheck. If you take a survey in the trough of a recession, you're going to get relatively dreary readings."

He agreed that public confidence about the future was badly shattered but said it would probably take time to determine how persistent the trend is.

The survey provided fortification, on a national basis, of the attitudes expressed individually. And, because the survey employed methods identical to those used, starting in 1959, to measure these factors, it provided a basis for measuring how such attitudes have changed.

Most persons who were interviewed last month predicted that they would continue to advance

up the ladder during the next five years as in the past. But, on the average, they rated their expected progress up the ladder during the next five years much more modestly than in previous surveys.

Only 46 per cent of those interviewed said they felt they were better off this year than they were five years ago. In April of last year, 64 per cent said they were better off than they were five years earlier. And 25 per cent this year said they were worse off now than they were five years ago, an increase from 19 per cent last year.

Despite the apparent pessimism, there are still many Americans who expressed nothing but optimism about the future.

"Everyone's talking about cynicism and how the people are giving up their dreams," said Roger Matheson, 24, an accountant in St. Louis. "But I don't think they are. People still think they can get the good things of life. The problem is, they don't know how."

## U.S. Revenue Agency Revives Probe of Offshore Tax Havens

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Internal Revenue Service has decided to resume its investigation of tax-evasion schemes involving secret Caribbean bank accounts, ending a controversial 10-week suspension of the probe.

IRS officials confirmed yesterday that the investigation, known as Operation Haven, would be reopened this week and said that the agency's field offices would be given about 250 leads on possible violations of tax laws.

But sources said that more than 100 other investigative leads will remain bottled up in IRS headquarters here because of unresolved questions as to whether they were obtained legally.

The national headquarters' August suspension of the probe became a focal point in a long-simmering dispute between IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander and some IRS intelligence agents. They contend that Mr. Alexander's move to restrict the activities of undercover informants is hampering their efforts to catch wealthy evaders of taxes.

Mr. Alexander said that Operation Haven was suspended after it was learned that some evidence was obtained by pilfering documents from a Bahamian banker's

briefcase while the banker was in a situation arranged by an IRS informant.

Investigators said that the briefcase contained names of "nationally prominent Americans" who had numbered accounts in the Cattle Bank and Trust Co., Ltd., of Nassau, the Bahamas.

Mr. Alexander and other IRS officials said that there was a question whether this evidence could be used in criminal or civil cases because it may have been obtained in violation of federal, state or Bahamian law.

The "briefcase names," as they have become known, are not among the leads being distributed to field offices for investigation, an official said, because of "the legal hangup we've not resolved yet."

The material being sent to the field offices starting on Tuesday was obtained in other phases of Operation Haven, the official said.

Launched a decade ago, the IRS investigation centered on the widespread use of foreign trust accounts in Caribbean communities like the Bahamas and the Netherlands Antilles, which levy few taxes or none at all.

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PARIS Airport Delays  
PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—  
Fog and a continuing strike by  
Air France ground staff delayed  
flights in and out of Paris' two  
main airports at Orly and Roissy-  
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**\$60 Million Sought for Kinshasa****Humphrey Is Angry Over Aid To Zaire but None for N.Y.C.**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., who heads a key foreign aid committee, exploded in anger Friday at an administration plan to save Zaire from financial ruin, asserting that it should not get "one damn dime" until New York City was also helped out.

The outburst, which occurred during a routine hearing on a plan to pump \$60 million in emergency aid into the former Belgian Congo, was a sign of a growing congressional tendency to link foreign aid with administrative support for financially troubled New York City.

A similar attack on the Ford administration's refusal to aid New York City came earlier in the hearing from Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y. Sen. Javits, who

**Thai Troops to Escort Teachers to Schools**

YALA, Thailand, Oct. 26 (AP)—Under an agreement worked out yesterday, Thai soldiers and police will escort 8,500 teachers to their schools to prevent more assassinations and kidnappings in three southern provinces.

Schools have been closed for more than two weeks in the provinces as a result of a teachers' protest over deteriorating security. About 30,000 students have been affected but yesterday's agreement was expected to reopen the schools soon.

Sen. Humphrey, who heads the Foreign Assistance Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, grew angrier as he spoke about the problems of New York City. He said that the financial difficulties encountered by Zaire, including the possible default on loans, was "exactly what's happening in New York City."

"You go back to the administration and tell them to come back with a package dealing with New York City," he said. "Otherwise it's no go."

To help Zaire because of that country's close ties with the United States, the State Department plans to expedite an aid package of \$30 million in an Export-Import Bank loan, \$20 mil-

lion in low-interest loans for food and \$30 million in support funds to allow the purchase of needed imports.

The administration has the legal authority to go ahead with the program without formal congressional action.

Several members of Congress have predicted that the administration, which is due to send up a new foreign military aid bill of more than \$4 billion, may have trouble in getting all the funds sought.

**London Police Face Short-Fall In Recruiting**

By Matt Franjola

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—A campaign to recruit more nonwhites into London's police force faces the problem that many immigrants are too short.

To join the London Metropolitan Police, an applicant has to be at least 5 feet 8 inches tall, the average height of the British male. And in the City of London (the financial district), which is a separate local authority, the minimum is 5 feet 11 inches.

Many Asians fail to measure up, and only the Punjabis, West Indians and Chinese have an average height that meets the Metropolitan Police minimum. The campaign, launched last week, is aimed at improving the force's relations with immigrant communities.

Mr. Mulcahy said he had great sympathy for the people of New York City, but that this problem was beyond the competence of the State Department.

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**Marxist Indoctrination Affects All in Laos**

By Matt Franjola

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 26 (AP)—Study sessions are being held at every level of Laotian society to explain Pabhai Lao political ideology, teach a Marxist interpretation of the nation's history and prepare all citizens for a new life style.

Vast re-education is also taking place in South Vietnam, but Western observers say that the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia—far less organized than their Communist counterparts in Laos and Vietnam—have adopted more brutal methods to build a revolutionary society.

Here in Laos, denunciations of French colonialism and U.S. "imperialism" and the alleged evil that these countries brought to the country are emphasized in the courses, which can last days, weeks or months depending on one's background, education or occupation.

Party Cadres

During the last two months, 200,000 persons in Vientiane and the surrounding countryside have been organized into groups, associations and committees based on living units or work locations. The pattern is the same in the provinces.

Through a framework of revolutionary committees under guidance of Lao People's Revolutionary party (LPRP) cadres, people learn a Marxist view which says that the country has evolved through four stages: feudalism, capitalism, socialism and the culminating stage of Communism.

The most common seminars—as the teaching sessions are called—are held in village temples and government offices. Every afternoon, civil servants study in the streets or cultivating their offices' vegetable gardens.

Temple seminars for peasants often involve singing and dancing to revolutionary songs as a way to get the political messages across. Skills and variety shows during recent independence day celebrations had a political message: the Laotian victory over foreign intervention and the corruption of former Vietnamese government officials.

Depending on the individual instructors, the seminars reportedly can be informative or boring. Some persons are indifferent to them altogether.

While the inner workings of re-education can be observed by the interested visitor to Vientiane, the details of similar seminars in South Vietnam are more difficult to come by and are gleaned chiefly from radio broadcasts by Vietnam or from Westerners leaving the country.

Difference of Rank

According to these sources, most low-ranking soldiers are re-educated in a week or so, officers up to colonel receive about a three-month course, while some generals of the former regime are still attending wide-ranging seminars with high Communist party officials.

The Saigon generals discuss international events, read U.S. weekly newsmagazines, give the

pros and cons of a Western education and, according to a source from a socialist country, are giving the former jungle fighters a certain head of education as well.

Radio broadcasts, which report that tens of thousands are attending seminars, say that former civil servants of the fallen regime and others are being re-educated with positive results.

Radio broadcasts from Phnom Penh do not mention formal re-education courses. Refugees from Cambodia say that Khmer Rouge personnel tend to remain aloof from the bulk of the population and are interested chiefly in molding the minds of the children.

A recent Phnom Penh broadcast said that a center for education 60 miles from the capital is teaching children under the age of 15 politics, organization, love of country, love of work and revolutionary culture, including songs.

Various Views

In Laos, students with rural backgrounds say they find the seminars interesting. But more Western-oriented youths complain about the lack of an exchange of ideas. The former U.S. presence, which included thousands of U.S. nationals and millions of dollars in aid, is now criticized by students who readily absorbed U.S. music, fads and fashions.

Old people appear reluctant to change their ways. One man said: "The sessions last until late. We are tired. I don't agree that everything the French and Americans did was bad."

"They brought electricity, built roads, installed telephones and brought prosperity. I don't say anything. I don't want to be accused of not loving my country."

The primary emphasis is placed on the Pathet Lao's struggle against 30 years of foreign intervention policies and the defeat of those policies throughout Indochina.

Schools are open. But one parent said: "My son hasn't written in his books in a month. They learn politics, even the small children."

Various techniques are used in seminars. Testing is frequent. Only one interpretation is considered correct. Failing repeatedly or being argumentative may lead to one's transfer to spiritist seminars at the Pathet Lao's Vieting Xay headquarters in northeastern Laos.

Tilling the Soil

Western sources say that, at Vieting Xay, senior army and official officials till the soil and study. One man returned musing a hand. He said that an old U.S. bomb blew up while he was plowing fallow land.

Some conservative individuals are assigned to teach pederastic laborers the Pathet Lao's 18 political points and explain recent history. A ministry official said that an LPRP party man supervises this type of instruction, so that the teacher and the student both learn the correct information.

Most events are viewed in seminars through the people's eyes, rather than using kings as the threat of history. A monument or a temple may have been built by the people in thanks to Buddha for good fortune or by a lord who oppressed the people, depending on the Pathet Lao interpretation.

Revolts or a prince's fight against another can be interpreted as the people rising up to overthrow a feudal oppressor.

Seminars are also used to inform the population of new policies, rules or procedures. Through interconnecting revolutionary committees, decisions are quickly passed on.

Ferry Blast Kills 13

DACCA, Oct. 26 (UPI)—A ferry carrying more than 400 passengers caught fire and exploded today near Dhaka, 80 miles south of here, and killed 12 persons, a local newspaper said.

Special Report on Iran

March 1st: "The oil producers' petrodollar surplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states." (The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its \$ 69.5 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than \$ 500 million.)

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade: "Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement: "The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half." (A peace settlement was initiated by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation: "It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as deflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

August 4th Hudson Letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting: "Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant." (After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

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CANDIDATE — Susan Scholl, 23, of Philadelphia, is running for prothonotary (chief clerk of courts) of Chester County using this poster. Popularity has its price though: They disappear almost as fast as posted.

**Muskie, Bellmon Join Forces****Top Senators on Budget Unit Open Drive to Cut Arms Funds**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—

The chairman and the ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee launched an effort yesterday to keep defense spending within congressional budgetary targets that are well below what President Ford wants.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Me., and Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., stressed the importance of holding down defense spending in a letter to Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Sen. McClellan has indicated that he is sympathetic to restoring some of the \$7.5-billion cut by the House from the President's \$91.6-billion defense appropriations request for the year that started July 1.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger asked Sen. McClellan's panel to restore \$2.5 billion of the reduction, appealing to the Senate to nullify what he called "deep, savage and arbitrary cuts" by the House.

\$250-Million Reduction

The move by Senators Muskie and Bellmon, who teamed together earlier this year to force a \$250-million reduction in the bill that authorized military hardware and research funds, strengthens chances that the House cuts will be kept by the Senate.

In fact, Senators Muskie and Bellmon said that, to reach the targets set earlier this year in the budget resolution adopted by Congress, additional cuts should be made in the bills voted by the House.

They said the national defense total spread through three House bills—the defense, military construction and public works money measures—calls for spending that is \$1.5 billion above the congressional budgetary guidelines.

They added that more than \$600 million could be trimmed by holding down foreign military credit sales and funds projected for pay raises. They noted that James Lynn, director of the Office

of Management and Budget, has reduced administration defense spending by an estimated \$1 billion.

Targets Are Listed

In putting together its budgetary guidelines earlier this year, Congress set a target of \$100.7 billion in appropriations and \$80.7 billion in actual spending for the various programs it included in the national defense.

"In view of the deficit situation," Senators Muskie and Bellmon said in their letter, "we consider it important to adhere to the national defense function target, and we look forward to working with you to achieve this important result."

Defense spending is one of the major areas of dispute between Congress and the White House, with lawmakers counting on the sharp cuts in funds for the Pentagon to offset increases in domestic programs that Mr. Ford wanted to cut.

Japanese A-Ship Target of Protest

SASEBO, Japan, Oct. 26 (AP)—More than 8,500 persons marched here today to protest the government's plan to repair Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, in this southern Japanese port.

No major clashes with the 1,500 riot policemen stationed here were reported. The demonstration followed a rally sponsored by the Socialist party and the General Council of Trade Unions.

In August, the government suggested Sasebo as the new home port for the 8,214-ton Mutsu. It is to leave Mutsu, its original home port in northern Japan, under an agreement with fishermen there who became alarmed after it developed a radioactive leak on a test run in October of last year.

**Obituaries****Cipriano Mera, Led Spanish Loyalist Army**

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Cipriano

Mera, 78, an anarchist leader during the Spanish Civil War and former commander of the Fourth Republican Army, died yesterday at a hospital here.

Mr. Mera was credited with defeating the Nationalist forces and the Italian volunteers of Gen. Mario Roatta in the 1937 battle of Guadaleja, breaking an attempted encirclement of Madrid.

Mr. Mera was the first leader of the anarchist-syndicalist faction to receive an army command. In 1939, toward the close of the war, he helped to crush a rising of Communist forces in Madrid

which were protesting the elimination of Communists from the National Defense Council.

After the Republican forces were defeated, Mr. Mera fled to French North Africa but was extradited by the Vichy regime to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government. He was condemned to death in 1943 but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1944. He was freed in 1946 in an amnesty and fled to France where he resumed his original trade as a mason.

Enriqueta Schueg Bosch

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 26 (AP)—Enriqueta Schueg Bosch, 78, wife of the president of the Bacardi rum-making firm, Jose Bosch, died yesterday at her home here.

Nicola Mancini

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Nicola Mancini, 51, who played the organ at papal general audiences and headed the music department of Vatican Radio, died Friday.

John W. Ferree

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—John W. Ferree, 71, who retired in 1963 as executive director of the National Society for the Pre-

vention of Blindness, died Friday at his home in Pleasantville, N.Y.

He was named executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in 1959 and held the post until his retirement 10 years later.

Max Bonnafous

NICE, Oct. 26 (AP)—Max Bonnafous, 75, minister for food and agriculture during the Vichy regime, died last week at his home here and was buried yesterday. Arrived at the liberation of France, Mr. Bonnafous was held in prison for a year.

Dan A. McMillan Jr.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 26 (UPI)—Dan A. McMillan Jr., 77, All-American football tackle for Andy Smith's "wonder team" at the University of California in the 1930s and a pioneer in the application of geothermal energy, died Thursday.

Tom Halliburton

WENTWORTH, England, Oct. 26 (AP)—Tom Halliburton, 60, former British Ryder Cup golfer, collapsed and died yesterday at the first green of the Wentworth course where he was the professional.

WORLD FAMOUS

### LIDO

Grand JEU

WEDNESDAY 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.

Two shows

8 p.m. show

147

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

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## From Nile to Potomac...

Unexpected elements of apprehension have crept into this week's visit of President Sadat of Egypt. Planned to symbolize and celebrate Egypt's new confidence in the United States, building upon last month's Sinai accord with Israel, this trip contains the roots of disillusionment for both sides.

As his visit to the United States begins, President Sadat's isolation among his fellow Arabs seems far more serious and enduring than anticipated. Instead of heralding a joint venture toward peace, therefore, Presidents Sadat and Ford may find themselves on the defensive about their new relationship.

The nagging issue is whether, during his months of successful mediation, Secretary of State Kissinger may have promised Mr. Sadat more than he can deliver—or, only slightly less dangerous, inadvertently allowed Egyptian expectations to rise far beyond the capacity of the U.S. government to satisfy.

The Ford administration has already expressed a willingness to consider selling armaments and military hardware to Egypt, to end that country's long-standing dependence upon the Soviet Union for war supplies. The quantity and quality of that aid, however, has been deliberately left open, and therein may lie disappointments. Mr. Sadat is reportedly planning to ask for a massive 10-year military resupply effort, which stands no chance whatsoever of being approved.

The growing cordiality between Egypt and the United States, after years of unquestioned Soviet influence in the land of the Nile, can only be welcomed as a basis for moderation and pragmatism in the Middle East. But as long as there is no peace between Israel and the Arab states, there are limits to the level of military support which the United States can reasonably proffer President Sadat, however much it may applaud his policies.

## ...Arabs in Flux

Hopes for progress toward a broader Middle East setting are threatened—if not fully thwarted—by the deep schism in the Arab world opened by the Sinai accord. The crisis in Lebanon, largely coincidental in timing, only seems to be hardening the rival blocs of moderates and radicals among the Arabs.

Braced for a period of public criticism of the accord between Israel and Egypt, U.S. diplomats nevertheless had discreetly opened discussions with the leadership of Syria to explore the possibility of a follow-up agreement dealing with the occupied Golan Heights. The U.S. strategy included a suggestion that President Ford and Syria's President Assad could meet in Europe sometime next month. Washington's reasoning was built upon the successful meeting of Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat in Salisbury last June, which paved the way for the September Sinai accord.

So far the Syrians have withheld any reply to this suggestion. Mr. Assad made a 24-hour visit to the Soviet Union recently to coordinate strategy between Moscow and Damascus—not to move toward negotiations, but to maintain and deepen Egypt's isolation.

The Arabs' division was sharply pointed up at the recent meeting of the Arab League in Cairo, which was boycotted by Syria, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Cairo meeting was called to deal with the worsening situation in Lebanon; but without the participation of three of the main participants in the Lebanese tragedy, little could be accomplished.

More urgent than any of the bilateral issues to be raised, Presidents Ford and Sadat at their Washington meeting this week need to design some workable alternative steps on the path to a settlement—before they find their way completely blocked.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Poetic Laureate

In awarding the 1975 Nobel Prize for Literature to the Italian poet Eugenio Montale, the judges have shown great sophistication and admirable independence. Every year drumbeaters for personages in the public eye tend to confuse popularity with artistic permanence. In the past, the judges have made concessions to national or regional chauvinism; but this is not the case with Mr. Montale.

For at least two decades, the 79-year-old poet and essayist has been regarded in European literary circles as ranking with Paul Valéry and T. S. Eliot. The useful and essential small U.S. publishing houses and university presses have kept his poetry in

print here despite modest sales. His style is free, his metaphor unexpected and, in a forthcoming collection, "New Poems," to be issued here in a few months, he aims to restore crude vitality to language with a Dantesque roughness.

The Nobel judges cited his interpretation of human values without sentimental illusions. In one of his poems, he wrote: "Often the pain of living have I met; / it was the throated rivulet's thin gurgling... / No good did I know either, but the wonder wrought by divine indifference." By honoring Mr. Montale, the divine spark of poetry itself is paid homage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger After China Visit

... The real détente policy is being criticized in the United States, which gives the Chinese leaders reason to believe that Mr. Kissinger no longer is the totally unchallenged negotiator that he was in recent years. Mao Tse-tung cannot fail to notice that the secretary of state is the most ardent advocate of détente with the Soviet Union and that his government colleagues, including Defense Secretary Schlesinger and President Ford himself, do not have the same "vested interest" in defending and pursuing the policy of the past years. From that to the belief that Mr. Kissinger is doing too much in order to keep Moscow's favor and that he must be told this openly, there is but one step which has just been made in Peking. What is involved is thus a personal setback of the secretary of state more than a turn in China's policy toward the United States. The Chinese leaders, more than ever anxious to concentrate their fire on the Soviet Union, long designated as the principal adversary, have every interest in remaining on relatively good terms with the United States, on the sole condition that the latter should not go too far in its relations with Moscow.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### Hope for Spain

In Britain and around the world, Socialists, Marxists and other groups who call themselves progressives are doing a little jig of delight as the Franco regime is ending. Do they really imagine that their joy is shared by the ordinary men and women of Spain? Under Franco, Spain has had orderly and stable government for longer than at any other time in its modern history. The people have enjoyed greater prosperity than they have ever known.

Fascism is an odious, often cruel creed. But it is no more odious, no more cruel, no more absolute than Marxism. The hope for Spain, as for Portugal, is that it may escape

the tyrannies of both the right and the left. That over the next few perilous months the flower of democracy may take root so that the people of Spain may at last have the freedom which is their right.

—From the Sunday Express.

A stable democratic Spain could be an immense asset to the European Community and reap benefits in return. Spain in chaos, or sliding back into tyranny, would be a political and economic burden and a potential threat to the balance of power. At the moment almost anything seems possible. The more serious threats come from extremists of the far left and right, and from the reaction which they could provoke among the more conservative members of the armed forces. In the main centers of power, in the army, the church, the middle classes, and among the leaders of commerce and industry, there are enough cautious democrats to prevail if they can only manage to agree on the right compromise between moving so fast that things get out of control and so slowly that frustration builds up.

—From the Times (London).

### Britain's Role at Energy Parley

North Sea oil is to Britain what the common agricultural policy is to France; and if De Gaulle could change the EEC to suit France, then it is surely open to [British Foreign Secretary James] Callaghan to seek to change it to suit Britain.

Mr. Callaghan may have caused an almighty stir in the Brussels dovecotes by asking for his own seat at the energy conference. But he has not broken any rule by doing so. When the French failed to prevail over the Italians in the wine war they promptly ignored not just a rule but the whole basis of the Common Market by taxing imports of Italian wine. And, as Churchill would have said, they are magnificently unrepentant.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

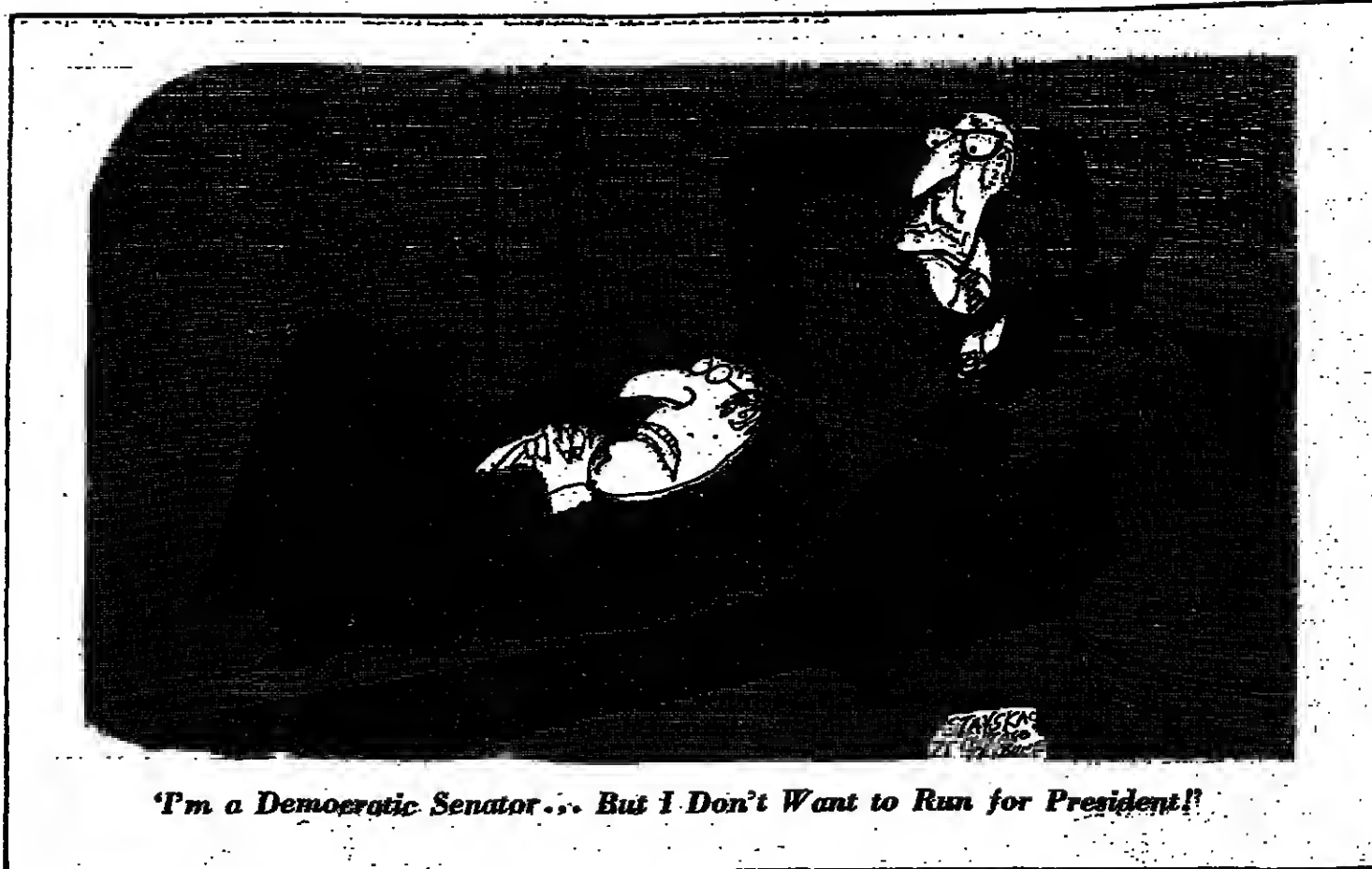
October 27, 1900

NEW YORK—The Herald correspondent in Washington cables that the President has approved of Russia's suggestion that in case of protracted differences of opinion between the Powers on the question of indemnities to be exacted from China, the matter should be left to arbitration. The President feels that this path offers a surer and more humane way leading to peace and prosperity for China and the world.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1925

PARIS—A Labor member of the British Parliament told the convention of the American Federation of Labor some time ago that the Monroe Doctrine was dead. There could be no greater error. The Monroe Doctrine is still one of the cornerstones of United States policy and its corollary, Pan-Americanism, is the guiding principle of all the Latin American states. The Americas are favored economically and politically.



'I'm a Democratic Senator... But I Don't Want to Run for President!'

## Looking to '76: Are the Old Men Fit?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The prospect now is that the President of the United States for the next five years will be a man in his sixties, regardless of which party wins the election of '76, and this raises once more the question of the candidates' health and the problem of the vice-presidency.

On the health question, we need to know more about the physical and mental condition of the candidates than we have in the past, and it is clear from the record that assurances on this score from the candidates themselves or their private doctors are not good enough.

Franklin Roosevelt deceived the voters about the true state of his declining health in the election of 1944, or was himself deceived by his own physician. Even John Kennedy was not exactly the robust and vital young man he appeared to be when he was elected president. And questions have been raised about Richard Nixon's stability and even whether he was in charge of the presidency during his last days in office.

### Don't Care?

Maybe the voters don't care for the question. President Eisenhower had a heart attack in his first term and all the painful

details of this and his intestinal attacks were published, but the U.S. people elected him overwhelmingly to a second term. Lyndon Johnson was also elected in 1964 by a wide margin, though the facts of his massive heart attack were all known before the voting.

Nevertheless, while we insist on full disclosure of a presidential nominee's financial condition, we take his word, or his doctor's, on his physical and mental condition, which may be much more important to his conduct of the presidency.

What is needed, or so it seems here, is a review and certification by a panel of outside medical experts of the candidate's medical records before the nominating conventions. It may be objected that this is an invasion of privacy, but if a private in the U.S. Army has to pass a stiff medical examination, it is hard to argue that the potential commander in chief, whose responsibilities are somewhat larger and whose personal health and stability affect the public interest, should do any less.

At least two potential candidates for the presidency in 1976 illustrate the point. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, wounded

and crippled by gunshot in the last presidential primary election campaign, has just come back from a two-week trip to Europe, proclaiming that this demonstrates he is in excellent health and capable of enduring the rigors of the presidency. His personal doctors confirm his judgment.

### Humphrey's Case

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota is a different case. In many more ways than one, but he also was extremely ill last year, and like Wallace asserts that he has fully recovered, by all outward appearances, he has. But even so, it is important to know, especially since the risks in the Democratic party are running high, what an objective appraisal of his condition would show.

Incidentally, I once asked Wallace whether he would be willing to submit to an outside review of his medical condition if he became a candidate. He replied that he would if the other candidates did the same, but the question has not been put to the voters.

Likewise, there has been endless babble and speculation about how to improve the selection of

vice-presidential candidates, but even though the bodies seem determined to nominate men in their sixties, nothing has been done to correct the recklessly irresponsible proceedings of the past.

In the last presidential election of 1972, the issue was decided at the last minute in the frenzy of the conventions at Miami Beach, without any careful review of either the financial or physical condition of the candidates. It resulted in the nomination by the Democrats of Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, who was later forced to withdraw because of his concealed medical record, and of Spiro Agnew of Maryland by the Republicans, who was later forced to resign for financial and moral charges that were not adequately investigated in advance.

Here again we should know, not after the parties nominate their presidential candidates, but before, that only when they propose to go, but who's going with them, and what shape they're in physically and mentally. This takes time, and cannot be done in the hazy halls of Madison Square Garden and Kansas City while the delegates are dancing in the aisles.

### Violent Age

It is not responsible in this violent age, for example, to pick candidates for both the presidency and the vice-presidency from men in their 60s. The argument against Ford, Humphrey, Jackson, Rockefeller and Reagan is that they were formed in the different world of the 1930s and are stuck with their different prejudices out of the Depression, the New Deal and the cold war, but apparently very little can be done about this for the time being.

If so, the postwar, post-Depression generation, who are now a majority of the U.S. population and deeply disenchanted by the leaders of the past, at least deserve the hope of younger men in the vice-presidency.

If we have to choose between old men in the White House, we should at least know in advance whether they are fit, and also, if they falter under the pressure, whom they offer as their substitutes before they are nominated.

## Letters

### Voting Abroad

The House subcommittee charged with the bill giving the right to vote to Americans living abroad has just reported it to the full House Administration Committee.

Sometimes one wonders whether the U.S. "political" process works at all, even in such relatively simple questions as legislative. Two years ago Congress was asked to act. And now, as we approach another presidential election, it is becoming a race against time to see whether Congress can act speedily enough so that the States can make the necessary arrangements enabling Americans abroad to vote for president next year.

There should still be a good chance to complete legislative action because the Senate has already, unanimously, approved the bill. That unusual vote should suggest to its House colleagues that there is some merit in it. But despite the report of the House subcommittee, there is little ground for complacency—it made no recommendation one way or the other to the full committee.

There is strong support for the bill both in the United States and abroad. Both the Democratic and Republican chairmen, Robert Strauss and George Bush, are honorary chairmen of the Bipartisan Committee for Abroad Voting. They have already requested the right of Americans abroad to participate in the political process by arranging for them to name delegates, with a vote, to the forthcoming national conventions. It would be a sad anomaly if Americans abroad happen to swing the vote at the convention to

nominate a candidate for whom they could not vote in the actual election.

People who so often say that there is little they can do about national issues should reflect—and act. Congressmen do read their mail and the local press as well as leading papers like The New York Times and The Washington Post, which are strong supporters of this legislation. Everyone should ask themselves: Is it not worth the effort to put pen to paper and make an effort to be heard?

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON,  
Paris.

### Questions for Lewis

Anthony Lewis (NYT, Oct. 11) truly horrified this reader. How is it possible for anyone to project such a distorted picture of the United States? How can it be maintained that, in the last 30 years there has been nothing remotely to match the aggressive

## An Inquiry Into Morals At the UN

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—There are many Jews who are not Zionists. So it is clearly possible to make a distinction between Zionism and the Jewish community.

But the overwhelming majority of Jews living in the United States, Europe and Latin America feel very strong support for Israel and tend to identify their own fate with the fate of the Jewish state. So drawing a line between Jews and Zionists is a supremely difficult task, and it is a kind of distinction that would challenge an Aristotle or an Aquinas.

### The Motive

When large political bodies have had internal moral responsibilities, making such distinctions is only natural. The motive of the 70 countries which voted last week in the General Assembly of the United Nations to condemn Zionism as a "form of racism" is not in doubt. The countries had "seen" a Jewish state and they had nothing to do with improving its relations.

The basic purpose of the action was to blacken the name of Israel, and to put Jews where on the defensive. Arab states which sponsored resolutions at least had a moral goal.

The hoped to discredit the influence of Jews in the United States and Europe who have been so helpful to Israel. They wanted to deal cards to the enemies of Israel in this country and in Europe and thereby strengthen Arab claims against the Jewish state.

But there were also some more ugly motives at work in at least a few countries. Certain regimes with no stake in the Middle East, but large colonies of Jews, clearly used the resolution to do a little Jew baiting back home. Brazil, for example, is a country which comes to mind. So does Argentina, and to an extent Chile.

What is most anti-Semitic of it is the notion that all the European countries which have a big stake in the Middle East and which have been voting regularly against Israel, this has turned around.

### 'Obscene Act'

The French, the British, the West Germans, the Belgians, the Italians, all the other states in Western Europe joined the United States and a handful of African and Latin American states in opposing the resolution. In other words, the cockpit of modern anti-Semitism, Europe, recoiled with horror from the anti-Zionist resolution.

In these conditions, the moralistic comments made about the vote by Daniel P. Moynihan, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, seemed justified to me. The vote really was an obscene act. It is hardly the last word to be said on this matter. The true lesson of what happened arises from the rarity of the case. The vote on Zionism is a highly special affair—almost unique. The fact that it justifies condemnation in strong terms teaches how important it is not to be indiscriminate in making moral judgments at the United Nations or other international forums. The strong language Mr. Moynihan rightly used on this occasion can only be cheapened if he allows himself to become a competitive Shakespearean figure raging against the world.

But that is hardly the last word to be said on this matter. The true lesson of what happened arises from the rarity of the case. The vote on Zionism is a highly special affair—almost unique. The fact that it justifies condemnation in strong terms teaches how important it is not to be indiscriminate in making moral judgments at the United Nations or other international forums. The strong language Mr. Moynihan rightly used on this occasion can only be cheapened if he allows himself to become a competitive Shakespearean figure raging against the world.

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Despite Retirement

The World Is Still Fulbright's Oyster

By James Gerstenzang

WASHINGTON (AP)—He is no longer a senator or a powerful committee chairman, commanding headlines across the nation. Instead, he finds that life at Capitol Hill can be filled with "little, troublesome things."

But none of these problems has kept private citizen William Fulbright from making trips to the Far East, Middle East, Europe and the U.S. Capitol. He still made his overriding interests in foreign affairs and promoting international understanding.

Mr. Fulbright left Congress on the last day of last year after spending 30 years in the Senate and two years in the House.

Between 1955 and 1960, he became chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and his testimony was one of the leading congressional spokesmen on international affairs. He turned to his committee chairmanship as a platform to lead opposition to the Vietnam war.

But rather than practicing law, Mr. Fulbright concentrates on previous, long-standing interests.

Expanding Program

The former senator sponsored the Fulbright scholars, a student exchange program at the graduate level. Now, he is working on expanding it to include international manpower, training of technicians, computer operators, medical assistants, mechanics and others.

"This is what so many countries are interested in and need," he said.

Since returning to private life, he has made trips to Norway, Japan and several Arab nations. On occasion, the 70-year-old Mr. Fulbright has returned to his home state of Arkansas.

He has been made an honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. The honor was bestowed on him by Queen Elizabeth through the British ambassador here.

William Fulbright

Out of Politics

Mr. Fulbright left the Senate after losing a primary election to Gov. Dale Bumpers, who went on to win the general election 11 months ago. Since then, the former senator has stayed out of politics and only keeps up with presidential politics through the newspapers.

"Television. There's not much you can do about it," he said. Mr. Fulbright's trip to the Middle East was at the invitation of the United Arab Emirates. He also visited several other nations at the invitation of the Arab League.

He expresses concern over the uncertainty of Middle East security despite the recent interim agreement negotiated between Israel and Egypt.

"Nobody can calculate the cost of this kind of uncertainty in terms of energy development and the world's standard of living," he said. "We do know that our own economy is having great difficulties. And so are others."

He believes that the interim agreement is better than no agreement but regrets the inability of Israel and Egypt to reach a long-term settlement.

Very High Costs

"The costs are very high for a relatively small change in the status quo, drawing back just a few miles. And it's a very high cost in material, weapons and in money," he said.

On the other hand, a comprehensive agreement, accepted not only by Egypt and Israel, but also by Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia, could convince "business people and the world in general" that oil will be available and certainly at no greater price than it is now," he said.

"With that kind of confidence in the stability of the price of oil, then the alternatives can get under way. I mean investments in the liquefaction of coal, the development of shale, the development of nuclear and solar energy," he added.

The former senator has been one of the leading supporters of the United Nations and, in his view, the foreign exchange program bearing his name is designed to increase acceptance of its concept.

"The real purpose of the exchange program which I've sponsored is not just to benefit the individual, but to create a climate in which we could find ways to solve our differences without warfare," he said.

"You know people think you're kind of euphoric, you're sort of a dreamer," when talking about "finding an alternative to periodic warfare," he said. "Well, to accept the inevitability of war leads to resignation and no effort to do anything about it, and I don't believe that's a reasonable, rational approach."



Joan Little with Jerry Paul outside courthouse in North Carolina.

Money Is the Best Defense

Miss Little's Lawyer Indicts The System of Justice in U.S.

By Wayne King

DURHAM, N.C. (AP)—There is a piece of graffiti thumbtacked to the bulletin board of Jerry Paul's law office upstairs off a side street in this southern tobacco center that says: "A jury is 12 people deciding who has the best lawyer."

The line pleases Mr. Paul; it fits what he concedes is his cynical view of his own profession. The 33-year-old lawyer who designed and carried out the successful defense of Joan Little is now a celebrity and he is feeling expansive as he talks about the case.

He has not worked at the law business much since the acquittal. "I'm bored with it, with the law," he said. Instead, there is his celebrity status, which is more interesting, and lucrative as well. He makes two speeches a week these days, through a booking agency, at \$500 to \$1,000 each. He is also planning a book and there is a movie in the fledgling stages. Mr. Paul says he "owns a piece of it." The producer, like Jones, hopes to attract Cissy Tyson to play Miss Little. Mr. Paul says he favors Robert Redford for his own role.

Her Campaign

Mr. Paul also has on his bulletin board a column by Mike Royko of the Chicago Daily News, assailing Joan Little, "of despicable fame," for using her own celebrity status as a platform to argue that all black prisoners should be freed.

Mr. Royko also wrote that many people found Miss Little's version of the slaying of Clarence Allgood "almost laughable," and went on: "It was just as easy to believe that she had set up the old geezer for murder and escape as it was to believe that he forced her to defend herself."

Jerry Paul does not go that far. He says that he still believes in Miss Little's innocence. But he says it is almost irrelevant; that the whole trial process had nothing to do with justice. He uses the words "illusion" and "charade." He says that he simply "bought" Joan Little's acquittal and it cost \$235,000.

"This system doesn't want justice," he said. "It wants convictions. That's why, given enough money, I can buy justice. I can win any case in this country, given enough money. I can create illusion, anything. I'm going to tell the truth. You must destroy the charade, the illusion of justice."

But why admit that the acquittal was "bought"—that the ability to buy the best counsel, to mount an extensive jury selection process, to hire investigators, to fly in expert witnesses, to spend thousands on "counseling" for Miss Little to prepare her for her testimony, even to hire a publicist to "feel the wire" of prospective jurors. Why call attention to all that?

"When you talk about how you did it," Mr. Paul said, "you say, 'I bought you.' By saying that, I point out the defects of the system. You hold it up to ridicule."

Miss Little, a 21-year-old black woman, was

acquitted in August of the murder of 62-year-old Clarence Allgood, the Beaufort County jailer who she said forced her to perform oral sex as he held an icpick to her face.

The jury of six blacks and six whites took an hour and 18 minutes to decide that the prosecution had not proved its contention that Miss Little willfully murdered the jailer, that she lured him into her cell and killed him with an icpick she had taken from a desk drawer hours earlier when she made a telephone call.

Mr. Paul says he still doesn't know what happened in the cell more than a year ago and that it is, moreover, almost irrelevant. What is important to Mr. Paul is that the acquittal struck a blow at "the system."

"If somebody gave me a way to overthrow the system overnight I'd do it," he said. "But we're not ready for it."

"The movement has historically taken cases like this to dramatize things," he said. "In this country, ideology doesn't motivate people. Issues don't either. But an event, a cause, will Joan was the cause."

To win her acquittal, Mr. Paul says that he worked with his witness endlessly, taking her through her story over and over, until she became bored with it. He did this, he says, so that the prosecutor could not, no matter how hard he tried, make her angry, angry enough to make a mistake or, even, to come down off the stand after him, a mistake that could have been, quite literally, fatal for Miss Little, who was originally charged with first-degree murder, which carries a mandatory death penalty.

Moment for Tears

There was even, at times, what amounted almost to posthypnotic suggestion, according to Mr. Paul, talking to her when she was drowsy, almost asleep. There was a moment in her recounting of her story when she broke down and wept. Mr. Paul knew when that moment was, and he did not tamper with it; when the time was right to bring forth tears, he brought forth tears and Miss Little cried.

There were other things, such as parading Miss Little before the photographers with a copy of "To Kill a Mockingbird" clutched in her arms, the title of the book about injustice in the South conspicuously showing. The wire service photo was used all over the country.

There were stories leaked to the press—that Miss Little would act as her own co-counsel and that a secret witness would bring out damaging testimony—events that did not happen but did buy valuable space in the news media, and, through them, brought more donations to the Joan Little defense fund.

"You must orchestrate the press," Mr. Paul said. "This country works that way. You have to deal with reality. And that fact is this country's weakness."

A Question of Priorities Britain's Health-Care Probe

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

LONDON (AP)—When Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced a week ago that he was naming a royal commission to investigate the problems of the National Health Service, he did something that struck some people as rather odd. He said he did not want the commission to discuss whether doctors should spend part of their time in private practice, or the related question of whether hospitals in Britain's socialized system should have special wings for fee-paying patients.

It seemed strange because the issue of private practice and "pay-beds" are not only fiercely contested but also at the heart of the dispute between medical leaders and Barbara Castle, the Health Minister, who has been called the Red queen by some senior leaders in the profession. But what has really caused the latest crisis in the health system here is not the old ideological arguments but the plain fact, admitted by Mrs. Castle, that the service is not meeting the expectations of the founders or the people it is supposed to serve.

The device of a royal commission was probably the best one available to Mr. Wilson, because the subject—even with the issue of fee-paying patients removed—is an emotional one. Like blue-ribbon presidential panels in the United States, royal commissions are composed of "distinguished" and theoretically nonpartisan citizens and are given a leisurely schedule in which to work.

28 Years Old

The commission may need all the time it can get. When the Health Service was founded 28 years ago, its architects persuaded themselves that the provision of free quality care for all might actually reduce the demand for treatment and the strains on the budget. But things have not worked that way.

While some major diseases—tuberculosis, for example—have declined, others—including cancer and heart disease—have not. Illness-related absences from work have increased. Doctors have noted a rise in complaints of mental and emotional strain, and even the system's most devoted friends concede that the prospect of free care has encouraged persons suffering from minor ailments to seek it.

It is highly unlikely that the average Briton would wish to replace the Health Service with old-fashioned marketplace medicine; many doctors like it, and even Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives have not suggested its abolition.

But the combination of rising demand and essentially static resources has meant problems. The current outlay is \$3.38 billion (\$8 billion) a year, but for several years the spending on medicine has been about 5.4 per cent of the gross national product.

Biggest Problems

The most prominent problems are long waiting times for patients and the crushing demands on the available doctors.

"The treatment is good once you get in the hospital," a hotel porter remarked the other day. "It's the getting in that's the problem."

The demands on the doctors, meanwhile, were illustrated last week when nearly a third of the country's 9,000 "junior" hospital doctors—those below the rank of families contrast with the many

senior specialists—staged temporary stoppages to protest what they thought was insufficient overtime pay for workweeks that sometimes stretched as long as 80 hours. The basic annual salary for "juniors," most of them under 30 years of age, ranges from \$2,708 to \$5,800.

Despite Mr. Wilson's plea, it remains to be seen whether the commission will be able to escape the issues of private practice and pay beds. One reason is that both have contributed to the income of the "consultants," the most senior specialists, who are no less dissatisfied with their government pay than the "juniors."

Under the present system, about half the country's 12,500 consultants are "part timers," devoting roughly four-fifths of their time to the Health Service, the rest to private practice. For this privilege they forgo 18 per cent of their government salary, which ranges from \$7,250 to \$10,830 a year, not counting special merit increases. But most of them can

more than make up for this in their private practices.

The argument over private practice for doctors who spend only one-fifth of their time at it strikes many as a symptom of more fundamental problems and even some Laborites have chided Mrs. Castle for making such an issue of it.

The real issues, they say, involve priorities. They ask whether the Health Service is spending too much money on hospitals and not enough on the general practitioners—the family doctors—who could treat minor ailments less expensively. Should new research and fancy innovation be slowed down? Should more money be spent on education to increase the number of doctors? Should money be taken from other parts of the budget to refinance the health system?

These are the kinds of questions that Mr. Wilson has asked the commission to consider. In doing so, he has conceded that the system he once called the "envy of the world" needs an overhaul.

French Are Hanging On In the New Morocco

By Paul Olbe

CASABLANCA (AP)—The first-class section of the Air France Casablanca-Paris flight is full of well-to-do French residents returning for a visit to la Métropole.

The airline's local manager, Charles Franchi, says some French professional men "only have time for a quick sandwich on their yachts during the week so they like to take a break in France on the weekend."

Others return to see to their practices, be it medicine or law, in France.

Sweeping "Moroccanization" of French and other foreign-owned firms has meant local investors acquiring 50 per cent of holdings and Moroccans taking over as chairmen. Firms that remained in French hands for nearly two decades after Moroccan independence have been acquired by the state.

Nonetheless, a category of wealthy French people has stayed on. Many Frenchmen have gone into partnership with local businessmen and their continued presence is helping Morocco in its efforts to persuade foreign investors to put their money into what King Hassan II's ministers call a liberal form of economy.

Shrinking Colony

The French colony in Morocco has shrunk from close to 400,000 at the time of independence in 1956 to a current 55,000. Less than half belong to families established in the country from the days of the French protectorate. The others are teachers, doctors, technicians and some military cooperants.

The Moroccanization measures, which started coming into force two years ago and which ended this summer, led to an exodus of 10,000 storekeepers, mainly in Casablanca, and the vesting of about 3,000 farms.

Some French settlers have stayed on to rent back their former estates from the new Moroccan owners and Frenchmen manage the royal estates. But the French presence today is mainly in Casablanca and the capital, Rabat, where young French cooperants and their families contrast with the many

older French businessmen who are working mostly now with Moroccans. Apertiff time in Casablanca finds them in cafés that still bear French names.

There are more than 7,000 French professors in Moroccan lycées and there remain flourishing French lycées, the Descauries in the capital, three in Casablanca and others in Meknes, Marrakech and Tangier.

Stay in System

A French diplomat commented the leaders of the nationalistist party, which wants to base education on the Islamic model, send their sons to French schools. "They go on to French higher institutions and remain in the French system."

Moroccanization principally hit the French-run banks and insurance sector. Pierre Rousselet, general secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce in Casablanca, said: "Big French firms found Moroccan partners." Parikabat relations, long soured by the Ben Barka affair, were patched up when President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing paid an official visit to King Hassan earlier this year. Morocco had offered \$25 million compensation for seized farmland, far less than its worth, "but the first time any compensation has been offered for a land take-over," a French diplomat said.

Relations were further improved by the Moroccan decision to allow French residents the right to transfer \$65,000 out of the country compared with the previous limit of \$25,000. French aid is being increased and French investments are to be guaranteed. Morocco has also turned to the Euromarket for funds and is wooing French and other foreign businessmen with a 10-year tax-free inducement to set up exporting industries.

So the still sizable French colony appears certain to stay on. Artisans were not touched by the take-over laws and the charcutier (pork butcher) in Rabat, the French-run garages in Casablanca and the local French outdoor continue as before.

Private villas of wealthy Frenchmen were not affected either. And French skills in the hotel trade are still very much in demand.

The country is swarming summer and winter with French tourists and French-run hotels are going up to meet the demand. The country is dotted with Club Méditerranée establishments. A new hotel at Mohammadia proved so popular that Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi decided to take it over completely for a month.

French promoters continue to run casinos and French politicians and Paris mannequins sip drinks around Marrakech pools. King Hassan has removed the French grip on the economy. The palace line now is "partnership" and "a bigger cake for all—Moroccan and foreigner," as one of his ministers put it.

"The French community has drawn in upon itself since the changes, but everything has been done relatively liberally," a long-time French resident said.

19th-Century Bishop Is Sixth Saint of 1975

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI today canonized, at a ceremony in St. Peter's Square, a 19th-century Italian missionary, Bishop Giustino de Jacobis, who was the first apostolic vicar of Abyssinia and spent more than 20 years there in missionary work.

The sixth person to be canonized in the Catholic Church's current "holy year," he is credited with three miracles. One involved the dramatic recovery of a boy who had almost died of nephritis. The curing of a nun suffering from a stomach tumor 20 years ago was also attributed to the intervention of the new saint.

U.S. Intelligence Agencies Flunking on House Panel's Report Card

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON (AP)—As the House Select Committee on Intelligence ended the first phase of its investigation this month, it left behind what many see as a troubling answer to the question of how well U.S. intelligence performs its principal task—predicting events of international significance in time to allow the makers of foreign policy to prepare or react.

The conclusion that seems to emerge from public hearings over the last month is that the half-dozen or so federal agencies charged with gathering and evaluating foreign intelligence do not provide a reliable early warning system where such things as wars, invasions and political upheavals are concerned.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., who heads the 13-member committee, recently went so far as to question this country's ability to detect in advance a threat to its shores. "If an attack were to be launched on America in the very near future," Rep. Pike said, "it is my belief that America would not know that the attack were about to be launched."

The Central Intelligence Agency disputed that assertion, but so far no one has seriously challenged Rep. Pike's assessment that, in return for an annual intelligence budget that approaches \$7 billion, the country does not seem to be getting its money's worth.

In the public hearings, the com-

mittee chose to concentrate on four international crises in which the United States had a military or diplomatic interest and by which it was to some extent caught off-guard—the 1968 Tet offensive in Vietnam, the 1973 war in the Middle East, the military coup in Portugal and the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey.

Despite delays in obtaining documentary evidence, delays occasioned by a dispute with President Ford over the committee's handling of secret materials, the panel was able to establish that, in each of the four instances, warnings of what was to happen failed to reach the top.

The committee is also understood to have received documents showing failures of intelligence in advance of other events, including the 1968 invasion of Cambodia by the "Soviet" Union and its allies and the defection of a nuclear device by India, but those materials are still secret.

Unannounced Outback

In the case of the 1968 Tet offensive, the committee heard assertions that U.S. leaders, by deference to preconceived policies and sentiment at home, had ignored indications that the Communist forces might be twice as large as the official estimates.

Samuel Adams, a former CIA analyst who specialized in studying the Viet Cong, recounted his contention that this country's "astonishment" at the scope of the Tet offensive had resulted

from a deliberate effort within the intelligence community "to portray the Viet Cong as weaker than they actually were."

Mr. Adams quoted from previously secret cablegrams between Saigon and Washington that resulted in the unannounced dropping of two categories of Viet Cong forces from the official strength estimate to keep it at its previous level of 260,000.

Mr. Adams' charges of deception were not repeated by witnesses who testified about Cyprus, Portugal and the Middle East, but their accounts of failure to see clearly or interpret correctly key signals were equally dismaying to most of the committee members.

A subsequent assessment obtained by the committee said, "There was an intelligence failure in the weeks preceding the outbreak of war in the Middle East" in October, 1973.

The fault, it said, lay not with the collectors of intelligence, who passed on "plentiful, ominous and often accurate" indications that the threat of war was serious, but rather with analysts who were assuring officials that "neither side appears to be bent on initiating hostilities."

Some of the best intelligence, the committee was told, was picked up by the National Security Agency, which monitors the military communications of other countries.

But some of this intelligence could not be passed on to the "Watch Committee," set up to keep an eye out for trouble spots, because its members were not

cleared to receive such sensitive material.

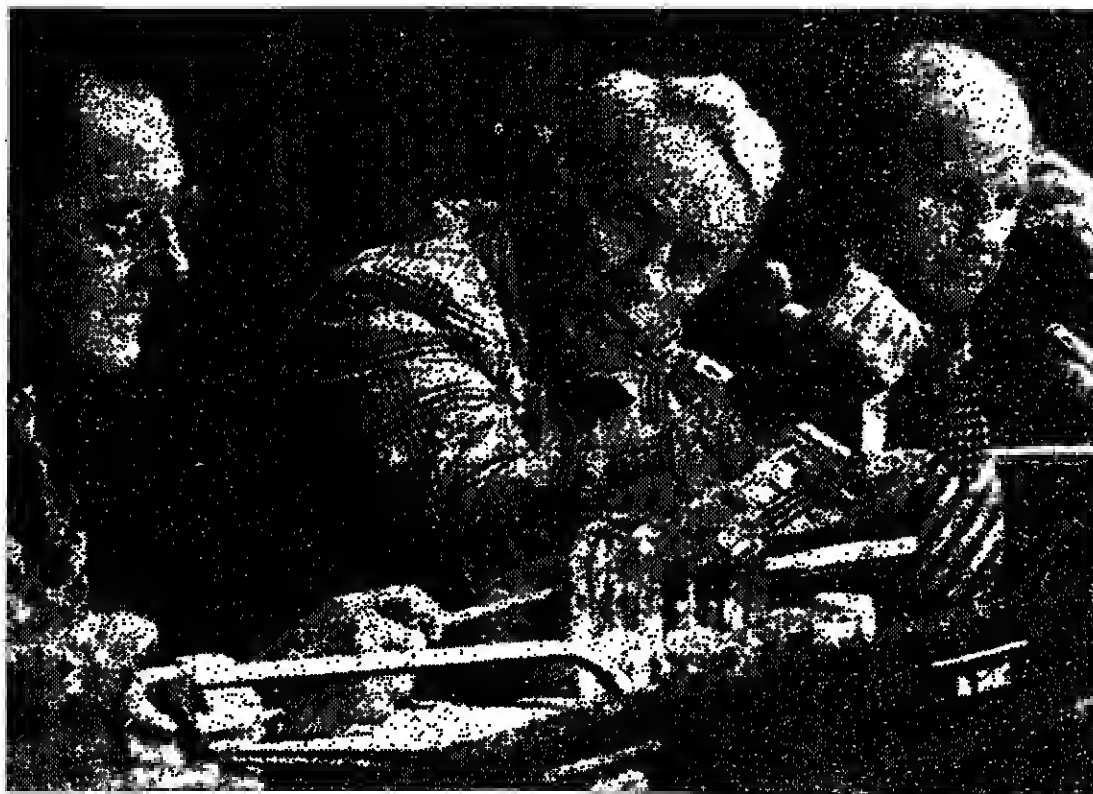
Ray Cline, the State Department's director of research and intelligence at the time of the 1973 war, testified that he had concluded hours before the fighting began that hostilities probably were imminent and he had asked that the message be passed to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Cline said he learned later that Mr. Kissinger never got the message because his secretary "did not want to trouble him at that late hour."

Three intelligence officials told the committee that their agencies—the CIA, the State Department and the Defense Intelligence Agency—had been surprised by last year's overthrow of the Portuguese government by leftist military leaders.

According to William Byland, the current State Department intelligence chief, no specific warning was provided by intelligence agencies, despite clear indications in the months before.

According to evidence and testimony assembled by the House committee, CIA analysts studying the Cyprus situation in July of last year tempered their earlier warnings that the government of Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, was endangered by the military regime in Greece.



Chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y. (center), is flanked by Rep. Robert Giaino, D-Conn. (left), and Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., during a session of the House Intelligence Committee.

suggesting that the government there "had now decided not to move against Makarios, at least for the time being."

The House committee drew no conclusions about what factors

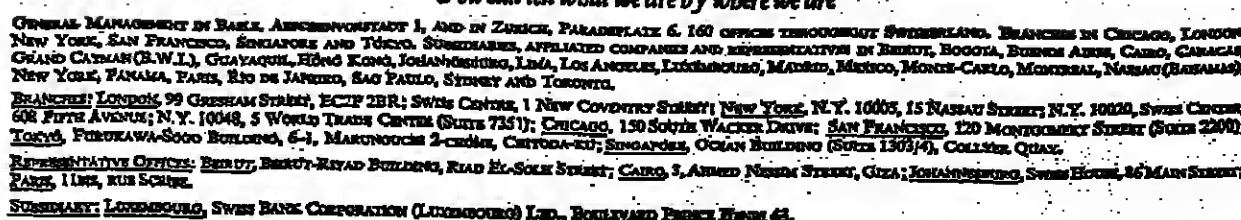
might account for the intelligence failures, but the CIA officers who wrote the Cyprus post-mortem report offered a possible explanation.

Among analysts, they said, there



## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

**BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ**



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44	Iniquity's home	8	Over-theatrical
45	Thought-transfer initials	9	Standout
46	River of west Africa	10	Time-pin-pointing words
47	Container	11	For the most part
48	Yield	12	Carpuses reading
49	Youth org.	13	Impromptu
52	Equivocators' tools	21	Punctuation marks: Abbr.
56	Alaskan town	27	Piqua
57	Japanese drink	27	Feminist
58	New source of sorts		Germane
59	To the _____ (fully)	28	Club receipts
60	Pasture	29	Seductive one
61	Tails, in Madrid	31	Mise
62	Beasts of burden	32	Occasionally
63	Purpose	33	Hedges
64	Took advantage of	34	It all _____ (not certain)
	<b>DOWN</b>	35	Talked back
1	Certain wounds	36	Word with sand
2	Goddesses of the seasons	44	_____ mouse
3	Writer St. Johns	44	Caphophy
4	Destination	45	Group of nine
5	Cheerot and story	47	Spas
6	Ascends	48	Of a hard wood
7	Bosporus dweller	49	Educated _____
		50	Ooe of 50
		51	Bid's partner
		52	Cloy
		54	Shopping attraction
		55	Type of cheese
		56	Miss Hagen

	G	F		G	F		
ALGAEWAVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	17	68	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	18	64	Overcast	MILAN	18	65	Fair
ANKARA	7	46	Cloudy	MONTREAL	21	70	Rain
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	46	Rain
BKRAVIE	25	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	47	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	Cloudy	NAGASAKI	19	67	Fair
BERLIN	5	41	Fair	NICE	28	68	Fair
BUDAPEST	11	64	Cloudy	OSLO	10	68	Cloudy
BULGARIA	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	18	65	Fair
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	5	41	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	69	Cloudy	ROME	17	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	SARAJEVO	11	64	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	65	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	13	65	Cloudy
DUBLIN	—	—	Unavailable	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	—	—	Unavailable	TEL AVIV	26	71	Cloudy
EL PASO	19	69	Cloudy	TOKYO	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	41	Fair	VENICE	18	64	Fair
GENEVA	—	—	Unavailable	VIENNA	21	65	Cloudy
HONG KONG	11	—	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24	68	Fair
ISTANBUL	13	55	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	42	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy				
LAS VEGAS	18	64	Fair				
LONDON	10	58	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

**PEANUTS**

TODAY IS VETERANS DAY, LINUS...

DO YOU THINK IT'S WRONG TO BE SITTING IN A PUMPKIN PATCH WAITING FOR THE "GREAT PUMPKIN" ON VETERANS DAY?

NO, I DON'T THINK SO... I HAVE A FEELING THAT THE VETERANS WOULD UNDERSTAND

THE BEST WAY TO CELEBRATE, OF COURSE, IS TO GO OVER TO BILL MAULDIN'S HOUSE AND QUAFF A FEW ROOT BEERS!

WILLIAM MAULDIN

**DILBERT**

I'D LIKE A PATENT FOR HEAVIER-THAN-AIR FLIGHT.

WHERE ARE YOUR PLANS?

BACK IN THE CAVE.

I'LL HAVE TO SEE THEM.

BE RIGHT BACK...

PETER'S PATENT OFFICE

PETER'S PATENT OFFICE

PETER'S PATENT OFFICE

© 1994 Paramount Pictures, Inc.

10-27 I'M PLAYING COWBOY

10-28 THIS IS MY HORSE PINTO

10-29 THAT'S A DOGGY-LOOKING HORSE

10-30 I KNOW—MY MOTHER WOULDN'T LET ME BRING A REAL HORSE INTO THE HOUSE

10-31 HEY! THAT LOOKS LIKE A NEW PENCIL DOWN THERE

10-32 I GET YOU, BEETLE! I GET YOU!!

10-33 YOU CAN EAT AT THE PX IF YOU DON'T LIKE MY COOKING!!

10-34

**N-21**

I HEAR MRS. THOMPSON'S THROWN 'ER LODGER OUT. WASN'T PAYIN' 'IS RENT, APPARENTLY.

TCH! TCH! I'M NOT SURPRISED. THE MONEY 'E SPENDS ON WOMEN —

I'VE GOT NO SYMPATHY FOR A MAN WHO'S OUT WITH A DIFFERENT GIRL EVERY NIGHT.

A BLOKE WHO'S OUT WITH A DIFFERENT GIRL EVERY NIGHT NEEDS SYMPATHY?

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**Panel 1:** A doctor in a white coat stands in a doorway, looking at a man in a suit who is entering. The man is speaking.

**Panel 2:** The man in the suit is now seated at a desk, looking at a document. The doctor stands next to him, looking on.

**Panel 3:** The man in the suit is standing and talking to the doctor. The doctor is looking at him with a concerned expression.

**Panel 4:** The man in the suit is now in a courtroom, standing at a podium and speaking into a microphone. A judge in a black robe is seated at a bench behind him, looking on. A woman in a white dress is seated in the foreground, looking towards the man at the podium.

**Text in Panel 1:** IF MRS. LAYNE REFUSES TO ANSWER MY QUESTIONS HERE UNDER OATH, I'LL BE LEAVING TOWN SHORTLY AFTER NOON, DOCTOR?

**Text in Panel 2:** BUT IT WILL MEAN THAT SHE'LL BE SUBPOENAED AND REQUIRED TO RETURN TO TOWN FOR THE INQUEST!

**Text in Panel 3:** TELL YOUR DISTRICT ATTORNEY THAT HE'S WAY OFF BASE!

**Text in Panel 4:** IF YOU BELIEVE ME, WHY DO YOU THINK I NEED A LAWYER? I WOULDN'T TESTIFY UNDER OATH WITHOUT ONE PRESENT, VALERIE!

THE ORTHO X GLIDES TOWARD A WATERY UNKNOWN.

WE EXPECT THE HEXAGON TO REACH HADES ISLAND, JONATHAN.

CHASE HAS SET A CRAZY COURSE ALL

I DON'T LIKE IT, EITHER, KEN...

**HAARJ**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  
**RENAT**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  
**AMFIL**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)  
 Judd: AFOOT CHAFF JINEY WLAID  
 Answers: These letters come first to show disapproval—A-N-T-I

"BOY, DAD! YOU SHOULD'VE SEEN EVERYBODY SCOOT HOME! YOU SOUNDED JUST LIKE SOMETHING IN A JUNGLE!"

*By John Berger. Photographs by Jean Nohr. Viking.*  
238 pp. \$8.95.

EVER since they completed their postwar recovery, Northern Europe's wealthy nations have been reluctant to employ and under-employed and unemployed villagers of Spain, Portugal, southern Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and French North Africa. In Brussels, Zurich, Lille, Stuttgart and Amsterdam, these migrants sweep the streets, collect the refuse, wash the cars, do the pick-and-shovel work in road gangs, operate the less skilled jobs on assembly lines. They do the tasks that German, French, Swiss and Dutch labor will not perform, both because the pay is too low and the work is too unpleasant. The source of supply does not shrink; quite the contrary. The migrants' outrageous sums to get themselves smuggled into wealthy countries that try to limit their numbers.

The migrants, perhaps 11 million on the Continent, play a useful but hardly a critical role in Western Europe's well-being. If they stayed at home, their jobs would either disappear (self-employed) or through capital investment, become unskilled.

The treatment of migrants varies enormously from country to country. The French treat them barbarically, close an eye to illegal smuggling to stiffen the competition for wages, and ignore the pestiferous stunts into which they are forced at the edge of Paris itself. The Germans are very methodical, insist that every migrant must have a job, a complete separate room in which to live and be medically fit. Sweden, with only a small number to manage, provides the strongest protection and is experimenting with a grant of political rights to its migrants.

In theory, migrants benefit their homelands in two ways—at first, the savings they send their families provide poor countries with scarce hard currency; later, they are expected to return with new skills and values. In fact many do not go home because they are attracted to the richer countries like Yugoslavia, there are still not enough jobs. When they do go back they often want

Berger wrote an "Inside novel," "G," a few years ago won the coveted Booker Prize in Britain and he breaks up here with fictional account peasant's progress from a slum to a Northern city. "G" provides a detailed "case" in the verisimilitude of agit-prop and the thirties.

There are bits of poetry, too, from Marx (whose editions of 19th-century facts are still unrivalled as data of 19th-century factory life, couple of statistics and 14 generalizations of dubiousness). "It is not poetry that forces him to end," Berger asserts with an air of certainty, "through his own efforts to achieve the dynamism lacking in the situation he has been born."

This badly printed title is filled with white space, hard-to-read elite type. Nozr contributes photos,

STAMP DAMP GHA  
CALCUL ALDUR ROS  
ALLIGATORS ERIC  
RED SYEP SIESZ  
STOKED BYVINE  
SIN JACKEREL  
BLAIR DORAS ALL  
LADY OILVOY SEAL  
AFL WOLVER SKEW  
THETITZER DAN  
TURES MONKEY  
OURSEA LAD VAL  
SPACE COUNCIL  
SOIR ENRA OMAM  
ANNE SPIET GEMTS

**By Robert E.**

In sacrificing a rook for a minor piece plus a pawn, very little material is lost; valuing a rook as one, a minor piece as three and one half and a rook as five makes such an exchange sacrifice equal to giving up half a pawn. Consequently, in pulling off the exchange sacrifice, other factors, positional and tactical, determine suc-

LUBOWEYIC/BLACK

The game between Ljubojević and Jan Timman for the I.B.M. International Tournament in Amsterdam offers an example of how these other factors can justify an exchange sacrifice. Here the sacrifice became the focal point of the battle.

Ljubojević's 19... RxP1 eliminated the white KP, the spear of Timman's attack. That KP derives all the greater importance in the Benoni defense because the basic 4... PxP: 5 PxP sharply opposes Black's queen pawn majority to White's pawn majority in the center. With this means that the Benoni is essentially a struggle between White's efforts to blast through in the center with P-K3 and Black's efforts to squash the queenside with ... P-QN5. Consequently, the removal of the KP famed White's normal strategic goal.

However, a factor militating against Ljubojevic's exchange sacrifice was the open pawn formation, allowing the black rooks full mobility. Yet the Yugoslav grandmaster was able to override that consideration by a concrete analysis of the tactical possibilities of the position, in particular those arising from his threats against the white QP.

What would have happened had Timman accepted the sacrifice by 20 BxR, Qxg3; 21 B-R4, then 21... BxR? going after the QP; could

proved that course also worse. Theo the best Timman could have managed was 23 BxN, RxN; 22 B-Q6, B-Q6; 23 K-R1, R-Q1 24 BxR, R-R6; 25 R-R, R-N2; with a by and game for White.

Timman instead opted for a miracle with 21 Kt-R4! as was hung up by Ljubojevic, crushing double threat 22... N-N5! Since 23... P-R3, B-R4; 24 K-R1, BxP would have allowed no defense to 25 R-R4ch; Timman gave a full gasp with 23 P-Q6 but still out a genuine threat after 25... K-R1, he had to give up.

REYNOLD DEFENSE									
Black Lipshultz		White Lipshultz				White Trenas		Black Lipshultz	
1 P-Q4	N-K3	10 P-OR4	O-E2	19 P-P	P-P	20 P-P	P-P		
2 P-QB4	P-K3	11 P-P3	Q-N-Q2	20 Q-E3	P-N				
3 P-K3	P-B4	12 P-B3	K-N1	21 K-N4	P-N				
4 P-Q	P-P	13 P-Q	P-B3	22 P-Q	N-N5				
5 P-P	P-N3	14 P-N3	P-B5	23 P-Q	Brch				
6 P-K4	P-Q3	15 K-B2	N-E5	24 K-R1	P-E4				
7 P-B3	P-N3	16 P-N3	P-N4	25 P-P	P-P				
8 K-N-K2	O-O	17 P-P	P-P	26 Resigns					
9 O-O	P-OR3	18 P-P	P-P						

هكذا من الأصل



## Defeat Green Bay, 16-13

## Steelers Win in Final Minutes

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The Steelers won their fourth straight game, defeating the Packers 16-13 in a game that was decided in the final minutes.

The Packers' defense held the Steelers to one touchdown, although Pittsburgh moved the ball well. Twice the Steelers drove into the Green Bay end zone, but each time they had to settle for a field goal.

Pittsburgh's touchdown came on a 94-yard kickoff return by Mike Collier midway through the second period.

Collier's runback came moments after John Brockington had returned a punt to the 10-yard line. It was the first touchdown in the game.

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Collier's runback came moments after John Brockington had returned a punt to the 10-yard line. It was the first touchdown in the game.

to their fourth loss in six games. Redskins 23, Browns 7.

At Cleveland, Bill Kilmer threw two touchdowns passed and rookie Mike Thomas carried 27 yards for 124 yards to spark Washington to a 23-7 victory over the Browns.

Kilmer, who hit on 15 of 37 passes for 305 yards, capped a 13-play, 88-yard second-quarter drive with a three-yard scoring pass to Thomas and hit Larry Brown with an 11-yard touchdown pass with 11 seconds gone in the final quarter.

Patriots 24, Oilers 16.

At Foxboro, Mass., rookie quarterback Steve Grogan, replacing a re-injured Jim Plunkett, threw two touchdowns passes and directed the Patriots to another score as New England won, 24-16, over San Francisco.

Grogan, a 19th-round draft choice from Kansas State, threw scoring passes of 11 yards to Andy Johnson and seven yards to Randy Vataha. He also moved the Patriots 46 yards to their first touchdown with Sam Cunningham running the final 11 yards.

Plunkett, playing his fourth game after returning from a separated left shoulder, re-injured himself with less than a minute to play in the first quarter and the Patriots ahead, 3-0, on John Smith's 44-yard field goal.

Cowboys 26, Eagles 17.

At Philadelphia, Tony Fritsch kicked a 42-yard field goal as time ran out to give Dallas a come-from-behind 20-17 victory over the Eagles. With three seconds left on the clock, Fritsch booted his field goal to enable the Cowboys to overcome a 17-10 Eagles lead late in the fourth quarter.

Cowboys tied the score at 17-17 with 1:04 left in the game when Roger Staubach passed 31 yards to wide receiver Drew Pearson for the touchdown and Fritsch tied it with the extra point.

Giants 20, Giants 12.

At New York yesterday, the Giants' win in the fourth quarter, but it was too late for them to follow up their dramatic victory of five days ago. With Norm Thompson intercepting a Craig Morton pass in the final seconds of the game, the St. Louis Cardinals held on for a 20-13 victory.

The Giants, who upset Buffalo last Monday night and were working at Shea Stadium on less than their usual preparation period, rallied for two touchdowns in the final quarter and got the ball for one last chance with 41 seconds left when Jim Sencen blocked Jeff West's punt.

But, Mel Gray already had critically damaged the Giants, and time and Thompson took care of the rest.

Gray, the Cardinal receiver who treats the Giants like they were a bunch of statues, scored the Cardinals' first and third touchdowns. First, he teamed with Terry Metcalf, the running back who is the most versatile player in the National Football League, on a 51-yard touchdown pass in the first quarter. Then, after the Giants had moved to 12-7 and Gray grabbed a pass from quarterback Jim Hart and completed a 38-yard touchdown pass.

The two scores—and his total of seven receptions for 187 yards—gave him 10 touchdowns in 10 games against the Giants, as well as 26 total passes caught for 716 yards, an average of 27.5 yards a catch.

Haywood Gives NBA Knicks Immediate Aid.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Spencer Haywood was still groping to fit in with the Knicks in his debut last night, but his rebounding and the 52 points of guards Earl Monroe and Walt Frazier through the fourth quarter, Gray grabbed a pass from quarterback Jim Hart and completed a 38-yard touchdown pass.

catch. All but two of his touchdowns have covered 38 yards or more.

WFL Trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—National Football League commissioner Pete Rozelle, acting on the advice of attorneys, said Friday that Larry Csonka—or any other World Football League player—would not be allowed to sign an NFL contract for the rest of this season.

Although the WFL quit operations Wednesday, attorneys representing Memphis Southern owner John Bassett—who has former Miami Dolphins Csonka, Jim Kwik and Paul Warfield under contract—threatened the NFL in a telegram with an anti-trust suit if it allowed its teams to sign any WFL players.

After talking to Bassett's attorneys, the NFL's legal staff informed Rozelle that the NFL could drop in a sea of lawsuits. "The NFL does not wish to involve itself in litigation," Rozelle said.

However, the NFL still is in danger of legal suits on behalf of the out-of-work WFL players.

When the WFL's Chicago Wind folded earlier last month, Rozelle threatened to bar John Gilliam from rejoining the Minnesota Vikings this year, but after Gilliam's attorney threatened a lawsuit, the NFL said its member clubs could sign him until the Oct. 28 trading deadline, WFL players whose contracts had been breached.

Baseball Survives But Is Never Safe From Its Leaders.

By Red Smith.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—"Baseball must be a great game," a wise man wrote many years ago. "It survives the men who run it." The men who were running baseball then are all gone today, but the breed is not diminished. Somehow the game continues to attract a familiar type—upright, God-fearing men, more or less law-abiding, with few noticeable flaws except selfishness, arrogance, insensitivity and half-baked obstinacy. It is a pity so few of the men

who own baseball attended the World Series. They probably would have enjoyed it and they might have learned something about the product they have for sale. It is a measure of their dedication to the sport that most of them found something else to do.

Still, it would be a mistake to conclude that they are not dedicated men. They are plausibly dedicated to the status quo, and never is this more evident than when they dabble in an exercise which they refer to as "collective bargaining." This is a relatively new term in their vocabulary, which they learned to use in testifying before judges, congressional committees and similar audiences.

"These are matters for collective bargaining," says Bowie Kuhn, their hired mouthpiece, when authorities inquire into the reserve system, blacklists, boycotts and other practices of questionable legality.

Then their representatives meet with the players' representatives to discuss the reserve system, blacklists and boycotts. They bring no ideas to these meetings, make no proposals, suggestions or counterproposals. When the players have made their pitch, the owners say, "We like things the way they are." Suggest that this performance doesn't fit the dictionary definition of collective bargaining, and they are aggrieved. "We listened, didn't we?" they say.

Tests Coming Up.

This pattern has been observed in the five "collective bargaining" sessions held this year on the pension plan and the basic agreement covering working conditions, both of which expire before the 1978 season opens. Naturally, no progress has been made, but Nov. 21 will bring a test case with a direct bearing on some of the issues.

Grievances filed by Andy Messersmith of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Dave McNally of Montreal come up for arbitration on that date. They go directly to the heart of the reserve system. Messersmith, a pitcher who has been a 20-game winner in both leagues, and McNally, who didn't know at the time that he had left his future behind in Baltimore, declined to sign contracts last spring and their employers exercised the option of renewing their contracts unilaterally for the season of 1976. Now that the season is over, the players are asking Peter Seitz, the arbitrator, to declare them free agents.

The standard one-year player contract always gives the owner an option on the man's services for another year. If they don't agree on a new contract—containing an option for still another year—the employer has the right to renew the expired contract "for a period of one year on the same terms." When a player in the National Football League has completed his option year, he becomes a free agent, although the NFL has other rules that limit his freedom. The baseball people have never recognized this escape hatch. Their position is that "on the same terms" means "with another one-year option."

## Griffin Runs to College Record

## Ohio State Star Sets Rush Mark

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 26 (UPI)—Arlene Griffin set an all-time college ground-gaining record as top-ranked Ohio State thrashed Purdue, 38-8, before 89,428 fans here yesterday.

Griffin gained 130 yards in 20 tries to bring his career total for four years to 4,780 yards, breaking the record of 4,715 set in three years by Ed Marinaro of Cornell in 1969-71. Since Marinaro's time, freshmen have been made eligible to compete in college football and Griffin started his record-breaking effort in 1972. This also was the 22th consecutive regular-season game in which Griffin has gained more than 100 yards for the Buckeyes, 7-0, this year.

Griffin, last year's Heisman Trophy winner, had a slow start yesterday. He picked up only 35 yards in nine carries in the first half, during which Ohio State built a secure lead and displayed a formidable offense, even without the leadership of Griffin.

There was a sense of inevitability in the offensive labors of Ohio State. The hardest choice it faced in the first half was not how to score, but who to choose to score. Pete Johnson got the first two touchdowns while Brian Baschmagel, the wingback, got the third on a 22-yard pass from Greene.



NOT MAKING ANY GROUND—Ohio State runner Arlene Griffin is stopped after a short gain by Purdue defender Pat Harris during action in opening half.

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who own baseball attended the World Series. They probably would have enjoyed it and they might have learned something about the product they have for sale. It is a measure of their dedication to the sport that most of them found something else to do.

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Messersmith thought that he would be free to work where he pleased. Does a contract he never signed renew itself annually as long as he lives? That wouldn't be a contract. It would be a set of leg irons.

So he didn't sign. He has not fulfilled all the terms of the last contract he did sign. In any business in the world outside of professional team sports, he would be free to work where he pleased. Does a contract he never signed renew itself annually as long as he lives? That wouldn't be a contract. It would be a set of leg irons.

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## U.S. Amateur Fails at Heavyweight Task

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The United States won three gold medals in boxing at the Pan-American Games last night but their heavyweight hope lost a decision to reigning Olympic and world amateur champion Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba.

The three gold medals, plus the two awarded in basketball, brought America's total to 116 for the games with the final events of the competition set for today. Cuba, second, has 57.

America's three boxing gold medalists among the seven who saw action in the Arena Mexico were: bantamweight, Edward Taylor, who beat Cuba's Orlando Martinez with a 4-1 decision; light-welterweight Ray Leonard, who whipped Cuba's Victor Corona by unanimous decision; and welterweight Clinton Jackson, who won by a unanimous decision over Guyana's Kenneth Bristol.

Mike Dokes, who gave up nearly six inches in reach and more than 30 pounds fall short of his pre-fight vow to whip the world amateur, and 1973 Olympic champion, Bud Dokes put on a good show after getting up from two first-round knockdowns. He became only the 13th man to go the route with the tough Cuban, who has fought 113 times, losing only twice.

Stevenson led seven Cubans to boxing gold medals. Leonard, the most impressive fighter on the U.S. team, controlled the fight with Griman from start to finish and said later: "There was no doubt I was going to get the gold medal when I stepped on the stand."

Cuba's Rolando Garbey, who beat Michael Prevost of Canada by a unanimous decision to win the light-middleweight title, won his third successive Pan American Games title.

Ando Arencibia of Cuba won the 104-mile cycle race in 4 hours 13 minutes 52.16 seconds, ahead of Colombia's Flores Ortiz and teammate Carlos Cardet.

Mexico tied Brazil in the soccer final, 1-1, and when the lights failed during overtime the judges awarded both teams a gold medal.

The crowd of 104,000 at Aztec Stadium howled, whistled and screamed, but Jorge Irujo said to be Pele's successor—scored with the penalty kick. Mexico had taken the lead with a 23rd minute goal by Victor Rangel. Argentina defeated Costa Rica, 2-0, for the bronze medal.

In field hockey, Argentina beat Canada, 1-0, to win the championship for the third straight time. Mexico beat Jamaica, 2-0, for the bronze.

The minor medals in basketball were also decided—the United States had clinched both the men's and women's divisions earlier in the week.

In men's play, Puerto Rico whipped Mexico, 99-81, to take the silver ahead of Brazil, while Mexico finished ahead of Cuba in the women's division.

Cuba won both divisions of volleyball earlier in the tournament. Peru and Mexico won the women's section while Brazil and Mexico won the second and third spots in the men's division.

## Trainer Upsets U.S. Racing

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Allen Jenkins, a trainer with a reputation of producing giant killers, scored another upset yesterday when Group Plan defeated Wajima, the \$12-million syndicated horse, recognized as America's top 3-year-old, in the two-mile Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park.

The race was a disappointment before it even started, however, as the much anticipated rivalry between Wajima and Forego, last year's U.S. Horse of the Year, never came off.

On Friday, Sherrill Ward, Forego's trainer, first said he was resigning from his post because of illness, and then added that the Lazy F Ranch gelding had a slight filling in the left front ankle which would keep him from racing again this year.

Jenkins, who has defeated Secretariat and other horses that were no more than high-priced claimers, added to his already piled reputation when Group Plan, a purchase for Hobbs Farms a year ago, came from off the pace under the guidance of jockey Jorge Velasquez to catch Wajima in the final strides of the \$100,000-added race.

Bobby Murcer, a horse that has shown a liking to grass races, set the early pace with Wajima settling into second place and Group Plan fourth, nine lengths back. As the horses reached the top of the stretch, however, Wajima took command.

But Group Plan, who had been badly outrun in his last race against lesser regarded horses and had been beaten by seven and 11 lengths by Wajima in their only other confrontations, continued on gamely under a strong drive to win in 2:23 1-5 over a sloppy racetrack. The horse went off at odds of 6-1; Wajima was the 3-to-10 betting choice.

U.S. Lacrosse Strong.

HURLINGHAM, England, Oct. 25 (AP)—The United States women's lacrosse team defeated Britain 8-6 at Hurlingham yesterday and ended their British tour with a perfect record. The Americans won 15 games and had a 189-27 goal record.

At Los Angeles, quarterback John Scaria barreled in for two touchdowns and passed for another and UCLA's lightly regarded defense held powerful California for a 28-14 Pacific Eight Conference victory.

Nebraska 63, Colorado 21.

At Lincoln, Neb. Vince Ferragamo passed for two touchdowns and John O'Leary ran for two, powering Nebraska to a 63-21 Big-Eight Conference victory over 10th-ranked Colorado.

At Fort Collins, Colo., senior quarterback Mark Driscoll threw for 326 yards and two touchdowns and Clark Kemble kicked four field goals, powering Colorado State to a 47-10 rout of Air Force.

Michigan 55, Indiana 7.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., wingback Jim Smith hurt 77 yards for a touchdown on the second play of the game and Rob Lytle scored four touchdowns to lead seventh-ranked Michigan to a 55-7 Big 10 clubbing of Indiana. It was the 40th consecutive game without a loss at home for the Wolverines, who now stand 4-0 in the conference and 5-0 overall. Indiana, 2-5 overall, slipped to 1-3 in the league.

## Oklahoma Streak Continues

## USC Beats Notre Dame With Bell Pacing Rally

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 26 (UPI)—Rickey Bell, the nation's leading collegiate ball-carrier, picked up 165 yards and scored one touchdown for undefeated Southern California yesterday as the favored Trojans had to scramble back from a three-point deficit in the fourth quarter to defeat Notre Dame, 24-17.

During the time that Bell, a 215-pound junior tailback, gained his first 104 yards Notre Dame was working toward an upset. But then the big fellow, by virtue of 47 of his last 61 yards rushing, set up the winning touchdown at 7:20 of the final quarter.

He picked up those important 47 yards on six carries during a 71-yard drive by Southern California, and then Vince Evans, the quarterback, went over from two yards out for the winning touchdown. Notre Dame was completely faked by the keeper play by Evans, who went in untouched while the Irish piled on Bell at the goal line.

The victory before 58,075 persons filling Notre Dame Stadium extended Southern California's victory streak to 12 games (seven this season) and its unbeaten streak to 18 since an opening loss to Arkansas last season. Both of the conference's streaks that are the best in college football.

Bell, who claims he does not like to be compared with anyone else, had the finest rushing performance against Notre Dame by any of the long list of outstanding Southern California tailbacks in recent years. He broke O.J. Simpson's 1967 mark of 150 yards by a USC runner against Notre Dame. Bell now leads the nation's running backs with 1,333 yards in seven games this season.

The loss was the second of the season for the Irish, who have won five games in this first year under coach Dan Devine.

Oklahoma 29, Iowa State 7.

At Norman, Okla., a swarming defense, spearheaded by 300-pound Leroy Selmon, pressured Iowa State into several early turnovers as Oklahoma plowed to a 39-7 triumph. All-America halfback Joe Washington scored on runs of three and six yards as Oklahoma, despite a school record 13 fumbles, extended college football's longest winning streak to 27 games. The Sooners have not lost in 35 consecutive contests.

Stanford 54, Wash. St. 14.

At Stanford, Calif., Ron Duge raced 77 yards for one of his three touchdowns and Guy Benjamin hit for a total of 77 yards on his first two passes for another score as Stanford pulled away from Washington State in the second quarter in a 54-14 victory in a Pacific Eight Conference game.

Colo. St. 47, Air Force 10.

At Fort Collins, Colo., senior quarterback Mark Driscoll threw for 326 yards and two touchdowns and Clark Kemble kicked four field goals, powering Colorado State to a 47-10 rout of Air Force.

Michigan 55, Indiana 7.

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Alabama 45, TCU 9.

At Birmingham, Ala., fullback Johnny Davis ran 66 yards off tackle to open the scoring and sixth-ranked Alabama went on to a 45-9 victory over Texas Christian.

Navy 17, Pittsburgh 9.

At Pittsburgh, Ches. Moeller pounced on Tony Dorsett and intercepted a pass in the final minutes to key an outstanding defensive effort that helped Navy to a 17-9 upset of 17th-ranked Pittsburgh. Tailback Gerry Goodwin rushed for 109 yards and led touchdown drives in the first and third quarters by Navy offense. Midshipman quarterback John Kowalek threw just two passes all afternoon, both incomplete, but Navy still raised its record to 5-2.

Penn State 31, Army 9.

At State College, Pa., Woody Petchel ran for 139 yards and two touchdowns as Penn State tumbled to a 31-0 victory over an Army team that crossed midfield only three times. Chris Bahr's 26-yard field goal in the first period started Penn State toward its sixth victory against an defeat as the Cadets went down to their fifth straight loss against two victories.

Illinois 21, Mich. St. 19.

At East Lansing, Mich., quarterback Kurt Steger threw three second-half touchdowns, the first off a faked field-goal play, as Illinois came from behind to upset Michigan State 21-19. Steger's aerial display gave the Illini a 21-13 lead before the Spartans came back in the final minutes to score. But they failed to convert a two-point extra-point attempt.

Illinois was shut out in the first half as the Spartans opened a 13-0 lead on a touchdown by quarterback Charlie Baggett and two field goals by Hans Nielsen. But the Illini rallied in the third quarter on Steger's arm. Steger hit tight end Joe Smalzer for a 22-yard gain and split end Mike Sullivan for 11 more. The MSU defense stopped the drive but Steger yanked the ball from in front of the foot of placekicker Dan Beaver and threw to Phil Verneisel in the corner of the end zone from 22 yards out to make it 12-0.

Moments later, MSU tailback Rich Bea fumbled at his 30 and Bruce Thornton recovered for Illinois. After tailback Lonnie Perrin carried the Illini to the 12, Steger tossed a scoring pass to a diving Smalzer in the end zone.

Texas 41, Rice 9.

At Austin, Texas, Marty Atkins guided Texas on five scoring drives as the Longhorns whipped Rice 41-9.

Ga. Tech 23, Tulane 6.

At New Orleans, Georgia Tech quarterback Danny Myers scored two touchdowns and ran for more than 100 yards to lead the nation's top rushing team to a 23-0 victory over Tulane.

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